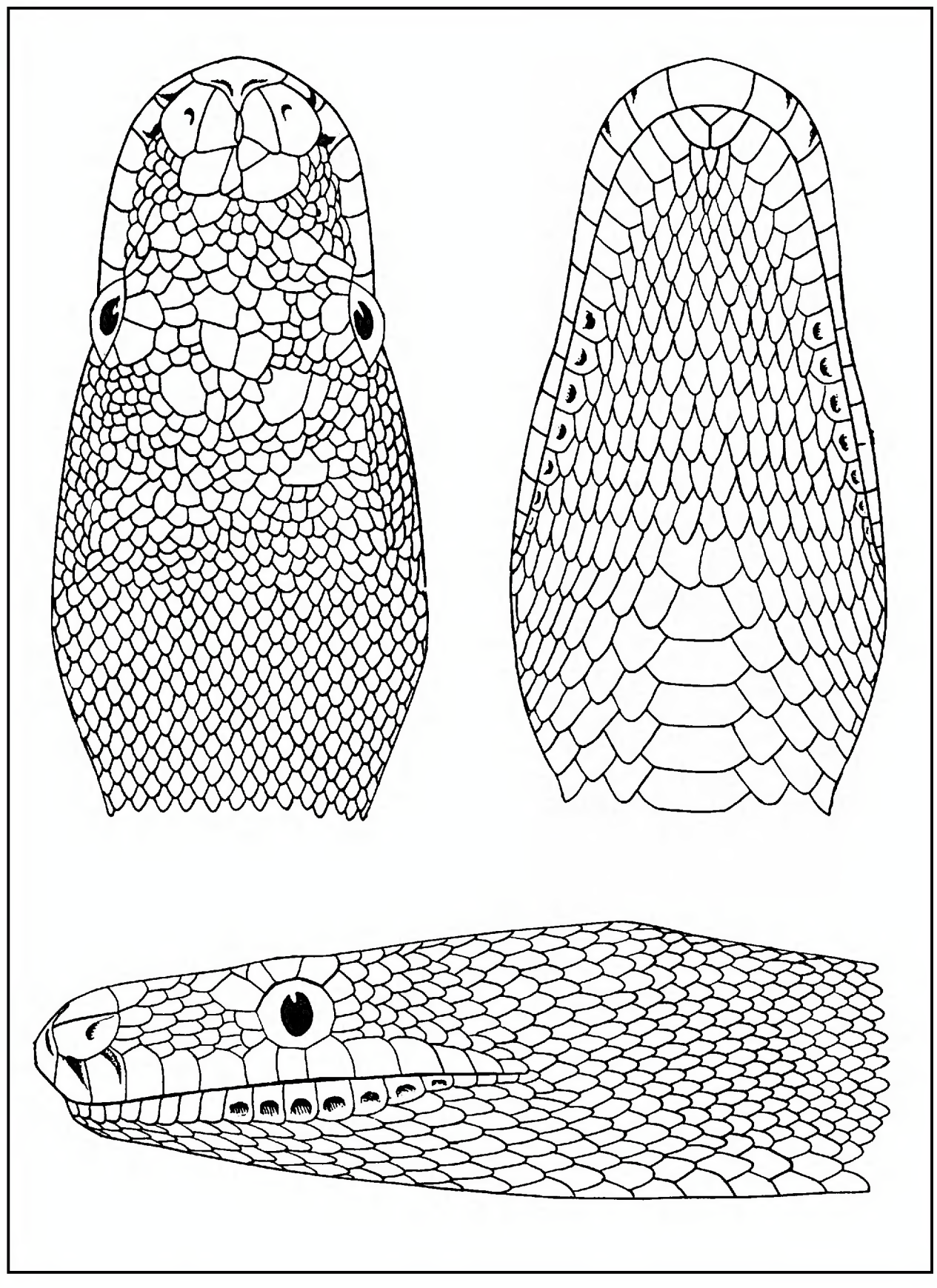
BULLETIN
of the
Chicago Herpetological Society

Volume 36, Number 10
October 2001



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Membership in the CHS includes a subscription to the monthly *Bulletin*. Annual dues are: Individual Membership, $22.00; Family Membership, $25.00; Sustaining Membership, $50.00; Contributing Membership, $100.00; Institutional Membership, $38.00. Remittance must be made in U.S. funds. Subscribers outside the U.S. must add $12.00 for postage. Send membership dues or address changes to: Chicago Herpetological Society, Membership Secretary, 2060 N. Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614.

Manuscripts published in the *Bulletin of the Chicago Herpetological Society* are not peer reviewed. Manuscripts should be submitted, if possible, on IBM PC-compatible or Macintosh format diskettes. Alternatively, manuscripts may be submitted in duplicate, typewritten and double spaced. Manuscripts and letters concerning editorial business should be sent to: Chicago Herpetological Society, Publications Secretary, 2060 N. Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614. **Back issues** are limited but are available from the Publications Secretary for $2.50 per issue postpaid.
Visit the CHS home page at <http://www.Chicagoherp.org>.

The *Bulletin of the Chicago Herpetological Society* (ISSN 0009-3564) is published monthly by the Chicago Herpetological Society, 2060 N. Clark Street, Chicago IL 60614. Periodicals postage paid at Chicago IL. **Postmaster:** Send address changes to: Chicago Herpetological Society, Membership Secretary, 2060 N. Clark Street, Chicago IL 60614.

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Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc. 36(10):193-200, 2001

Searching for Herps in Mexico in the 1930s — VI

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Section Three, 1938–1940—Rozella's Version (cont'd)

June 12, 1939, Piedras Negras.

Returned yesterday from the trip to Desempeña, leaving Piedras Negras Thursday morning, Smitty and Don Victor walking and I on a horse. Don Victor led the packhorse and the two colts followed. We should have had a string of children and dogs. The horses were completely covered with ticks, some of which had been on for a long time, fully a half inch in diameter—bloody pendulous things. Arrived in Desempeña at lunch time and were received gracefully by the people there. They were a young couple with four little children, all with malaria. The youngest was a *niña* in a hammock all of the time.

They had just killed a wild pig and the strings of meat drying among flies inspired me to open a can of lamb stew, but when lunch came the wild pig stew looked so good that I ate it with *mucho gusto*.

The brush around the place, and the ticks, were fairly discouraging, although we did walk around a bit and saw some monkeys. They were high in the trees overhead, and as they pulled the branches apart to look down at us it seemed that they found us quite amusing. The house and contents I'm going to describe in a letter to Dr. Branch so I won't repeat here.

On the third day we packed and left, joined by a fellow from Agua Azul who rented the Desempeña horse to ride into Tenosique. Around noon we arrived at the cave. It was a pretty little shelf of cliff, the lake somewhat larger than I expected, surrounded by bush and cliffs. In the evening we went out and caught a few frogs and returned in time to avoid a shower. Changed into dirty clothes that were beautifully dry. Smitty sat up most of the night but no *tigres* appeared and he got a little sleep. We were just rousing in the morning (around 10) when Aristeo bounded joyfully into camp. He and Smitty rowed the cayuca from where he and Smitty had pushed it into shore the night it sank. I took some pictures of it but fear that neither will be good, for the moisture kept fogging the lens.

Started home around 2:30 P.M. The rate that Smitty can walk for long distances astonishes me even yet. I'm sure he could outwalk my horse.

Mail came and I received a birthday card with a dollar in it from mama and much to my surprise a copper card from my father. Letter from Mary Sauer. Mail goes out tomorrow. Decided I might write to the following: mother; note to father; Dr. Branch; Mary Sauer; Ed Taylor; Vic and Mac; Dolly Gloyd; Mary Larson; Mary Thompson. No doubt my list will expand to others, but I want to get at least that far.

Smitty had a letter from Wetmore and must write his report today. It is long overdue.

I have had for the past three days something resembling a boil on my upper forearm. The boys around here insist it is a fly larva—and I hope after being this painful it will be something interesting.

We walked out this morning looking for leaf cutter ants to send home, and went as far as the hummingbird nest. The little fellows have feathers now, their eyes open, and they quite fill up their nest. Only two more weeks here. We feel triste at the thought of going. Now to letter writing.

June 18, 1939, Piedras Negras.

Spent last week nursing arm—much swollen. Yesterday opened a tiny swelling on right arm to nip another swelling like on the left arm, and surprisingly extricated a spoonful of pus. This encouraged opening the left arm swelling, and got no less that four tablespoons of pus from it. Pressure released and pain diminished rapidly. This A.M. still open and running; will keep it as clean as possible. Thank heaven for 34 liters of full strength alcohol!

Otherwise a quiet week. Bridge often, in which Smitty and I were very lucky. Waiting today for mules to come for first load of baggage. Next week we go.

June 21, 1939, Piedras Negras.

Mules didn't come as expected Sunday, which started a period of waiting. Fortuna had 8 puppies night before last, 5 lived. Would like to have one but can't think of showing up at the Forbes' with another puppy.

Mules finally came last night on their way to Agua Azul. When they return they will pick us up. No mail last night, but a promise of mail today.

Arm much better. Still open.

Smitty out with Aristeo last night.

July 6, 1939, Palenque.

Finally outwaited the mules, which all came in at once. They made quite a sight. The cargo left the day before we did. We had breakfast at four o'clock the morning we left, and then sat around until seven. We started off at a great pace and kept it up. Alberto had fun hitting everyone else's mule. I didn't like the idea, nor did the riders of the swatted mules, but it did keep things going. Arrived at Los Rieles at two o'clock and camped there. Made Tenosique the next day. Found the Satterthwaites spick and span (our clothes were in the baggage to come). Had the same room as we had before. Made arrangements to eat at Doña Carmen's with the Satterthwaites and Linton infuriated me again by saying "This woman is a friend of ours and if you eat there I expect you to pay what she asks!" But the food was always good and five pesos a day for the two of us was extremely reasonable.

We learned that our good *Carmen* (boat) was tied up with labor difficulties. The only boat out was *Consuelita*—a tiny little thing.

The week we spent in Tenosique was peaceful and nice. It is swell to be on our own again and nobody's guest—at least not Linton Satterthwaite's guest. As ungrateful as that sounds, a prolonged period of being afraid to make any comments whatever on anything is wearing. One day we went across the river to the banana fields in a fine big cayuca. Unfortunately the bananas were afflicted with a disease that makes the leaves stick together on the trunks, so nothing lives there. So we decided to leave on the *Consuelita* with the Satterthwaites and go as far as Emiliano Zapata. They are going to take a boat from Ciudad Obregón to Veracruz and then up to Mexico City.

Poor Bill is going to take the first boat out to Philadelphia. He is terrified of being left alone in Ciudad Obregón. He beefs about everything. But he tells us he has had a one hell of a summer.

We left then about one in the afternoon. There was only enough room on the *Consuelita* to swing about seven hammocks across the boat, very close together. Bill hung his out over the edge parallel to the side. We got off for a while in Balancán and listened to the marimba in the village square (speaking of marimbas, we had met our marimba-playing pal of the *Carmen* in Tenosique, where he whooped it up practically all of the time). Then back to the boat to bed. We reached Emiliano Zapata at 3 A.M., but continued sleeping soundly until six, when we said hurried good-byes and got our things off and into the hotel as quickly as possible. Shortly after that I met the Satterthwaites and Bill wandering around having chocolate. They left while Smitty was arranging for horses to take us to Palenque.

We were supposed to leave at one o'clock and finish the ride by moonlight. The morning was spent frantically trying to break a 500 peso bill. No one in town had ever seen one before. One fellow admitted to having seen a 100 peso bill once. Finally talked the telegraph office into changing it, much to their reluctance. With lunch packed by the restaurant, we finally left on horses at three o'clock. The ride horseback was like flying after riding those darned mules.

The country we went through was savanna grassland. After the overpowering rain forest enclosing Piedras Negras, it was like a light scent of lavender after a heavy siege of jasmine. Riding the first few hours we decided that the country reminded us of what Africa is supposed to be like. It looks like the kind of background seen in news shots of zebra. Around five o'clock we left the road and our guide (a dude-like fellow the antithesis of Balshazar—although give me Balshazar any time) told us that we were to take a shortcut to cut off a league. In due time we came to a little ranch where he told us that we would change my horse. I had horrible, white, slow animal. So we got off, opened up our lunch and found that we had been given five hard-boiled eggs and the remains of our last meal at the restaurant. But it all tasted good. I try at a bromeliad but no go.

In about an hour we were told that we would have to wait for the cargo. About dark we were reassured that the cargo would come by moonlight. Then later, we were told that we would leave by moonlight. We finally dozed off in our hammocks as big black scorpions dropped from the thatched roof, plopping onto the ground and occasionally on our hammocks, scuttling noisily away. At 2:00 A.M. I woke up and decided that to stay awake and be cold was better than to be half asleep and trying to get warm. Also I got my .32 out of the bolsa and wondered whether the second shell would fire after I'd shot our damned guide. Finally I ate a boiled egg and a cold tortilla—both delicious. At four A.M. our guide began bustling around and we were off. Sin coffee and sin cigarros. Soon we caught up with our cargo, which hadn't even gone our way. Then we caught up with Beveridge, our Scotch acquaintance, from whom we bummed cigarettes. Since he was on a slow mule we passed him and in due time arrived at the Rateike's.

The Rateike's were German Americans and we liked them very much. This ranch seems like an American farm and the little house is as clean as can be.

Walked over to the village with Miss Rateike to get a laundress and saw the church and carved plaques in front. Much photography.

July 12, 1939, Palenque.

Resume of days until now:

1. Horses out on the Zapata road
   a. Bromeliads—*Bolitoglossa mexicana*, *Imantodes cenchoa leucomelas*, *I. splendidus oliveri*.
   b. Orchids everywhere
   c. Lunch at arroyo—finding a new species of skinklike lizard—*Celestus rozellae*.
   d. Sun terrific—Smitty has terrible headaches.
   e. Home—Patrona thinks the salamanders are deadly *escorpiones*.
   f. Musselman (Rateike's dog) much in the way all day, scaring everything in front of us.
2. Camera rewind broken.
3. Mail off.
4. Trip to Palenque.
   a. Met Japanese friend in town.
   b. Parklike road out of town.
   c. Ride our horses through woods to hills; hear *puerco del monte*; sight ruins across valley.
   d. Shoot *Eumeces sumichrasti*.
   e. Cross and recross stream.
   f. Uphill to ruins—guides follow us around. Japanese arrives with three men on foot; many ticks; lunch on bridge over stream.
   g. Stop at stream on way home; wade into hip-deep mud; Felipe put sticks down to get out on and pull me out.
   h. *Scincella* escaped.
5. Sally to stream for dragonflies.
   a. Lose Smitty.
   b. Tepexcuintle arrives with two turtles.
   c. Evening folding dragonfly envelopes—then playing hell.
6. Sally out on the Salto de Agua road.

a. Start out with Japanese and boy, Felipe, Musselman, and three horses.
b. Find garter snake—combined efforts of Felipe, Musselman, Smitty and me (*Thamnophis rozellae*, now *T. marcianus praeocularis*)
c. Lose Japanese.
d. Spotting bromeliads.
e. Orchids in tree—dislodged *Leptodeira yucatanensis malleisi* in getting at them.
f. Spotting more bromeliads and looking in them.
g. Set out to search for Japanese—no luck; lunch by small stream.
h. I mire my horse.
i. Work back to Zapata road.
j. Glorious clouds—all patterns.
k. Spot bromeliads near home, find another *L. y. malleisi* and *Imantodes*.
l. Home to lemonade and wash up.
m. To Palenque to seek Japanese—not there.
n. Back with orchids—meet Japanese.
o. Home to good dinner (chicken, peas, etc.).
p. Pickle day's catch—23 *Bolitoglossa mexicana*, 5 snakes, 5 *Ololygon staufferi*, 3 *Bufo marinus*.
q. Bath.
r. Tepexcuintle tries to hang itself.
s. Rescue.

July 13, 1939, Palenque.

Out today to the Río Chacamá:

1. Three mile walk—Musselman goes too.
2. Bather at river.
3. Hunting no good—set turtle trap with bird—no luck.
4. Sit in river most of day—beautiful.
5. Cookies and roasted corn for lunch—corn not much good.
6. Start back at 3:30 P.M., hunt around small stream. Incident of *Drymarchon corais melanurus*. Found curious striped bats hanging in large tree.
7. Snake track in road.
8. Home—pictures of bat—early dinner—*nauyaca* brought in after dinner (2 pesos)—*Bothrops asper* at last.
9. Mail today but not for us.
10. Fix bugs after bath after dinner.

July 17, 1939, Palenque.

1. Out with Felipe on 14th; dull day with bromeliads but surprisingly better than last. Lunch in arroyo in woods. Miss a skink. Found *Scincella* eggs.
2. Rest on 15th.
3. On 16th, sew all morning, new pockets in Smitty's pants, mend socks. Smitty out with Musselman, who finds turtle. Talk about training dog to hunt turtles. Tepexcuintle escapes and Lorena kills him—bringing skin home to pups—damn her.
4. Out to walk over field with Smitty, come home when Smitty starts to the woods.

July 28, 1939, Palenque.

Cool and fresh today after a rain last night—the hardest we have had. The rains come up so fast here. In a few moments the clouds rise from behind the mountains, the wind is hard and fast—combing the dead leaves from the trees, tossing the palms around and plopping the huge chestnut leaves down in the back yard. Yesterday we saw a gull, which seemed an evil omen. Today there have been two white-bottomed, black-topped birds flying around with the buzzards. They are larger than the buzzards and Mr. Rateike tells me that the natives call them king buzzards.

Smitty feeling ill and taking quinine.

August 4, 1939, Palenque.

Smitty recovered by this time except for an occasional cough. A feeling of slight panic by this time for we have been unable to communicate with Dyfrig by letter or wire. We'll have to leave with credit here—an unpleasant prospect. Many theories what happened to Dyfrig—none plausible.

August 9, 1939, Emiliano Zapata.

Left Palenque very early in the morning to arrive totally exhausted in late afternoon at Emiliano Zapata. Settled at hotel, which had been cleaned in our absence, and found a new place to eat—at least an envoy of the place found us on our way to the old restaurant.

August 12, 1939.

After four days of fruitless waiting, we chartered the *Solita* to take us to Ciudad Obregón, and left at eight o'clock in the morning in the rain. Managed to find hammock room, surprisingly. Food on board skimpy but we were so hungry that even beans tasted wonderful.

August 13, 1939, Ciudad Obregón.

Arrived here and unloaded our luggage from the *Solita* and onto the *Lurline* to Veracruz. Learned that the Río Grijalva is in Villa Hermosa so it wasn't necessary to pay the *Solita* owner to go to Ciudad Obregón. Stayed in same room, but no bedbugs this time.

August 14, 1939.

On board the *Lurline* with no breakfast, at 6:30 in the morning. Met Don León and his wife on ship. Breakfast appeared and was very good indeed.

An amusing time on board, with three monkeys, several turtles and a huge cargo of bananas. No bunk for Smitty, so I slept fitfully. About five in the afternoon we enjoyed watching the dolphins play.

August 15, 1939, Potrero Viejo.

Arrived in Veracruz on a very gray morning. Settled in luxury in the Hotel Terminal and *bathed*. Called Potrero to learn that Dyfrig was in Mexico City but expected us to come on out. Less trouble than expected with the *cargadores*, and finally made the afternoon train.

Were met by Luis at the station and found Dyfrig at home. Just after dinner Ed Taylor drove in.

August 16–17, 1939.

Stayed three nights at Potrero Viejo and rearranged our stuff. Ed collected some with us and with Gabino.

August 18–19, 1939.

Camped these two nights above Acultzingo, on the old road. Fog lying in camp made the night look devilish. Cold as hell. Found *Abronia graminea.*

August 20, 1939, Sunday.

Stopped at Tehuacán to market and camped in the desert. Best specimens were two *Tantilla bocourti*, from cactus mounds. Met Dyfrig, Gabino and Luis on the road. Seined turtles from pond. Camped the night of the 20th near Tehuacán.

August 21, 1939.

Camped at Río Frío—a muddy, dirty camp—but nice salamanders. Henry Thomas came for dinner.

August 22–24, 1939.

In Mexico City. Films okay. Did some shopping, stayed at Los Angeles Courts. Ed and Smitty spend one day seining lakes. Saw Leora the last day. Ed had a battle with a *mozo* [youth] who thought Ed's pants laid out on the railing to dry were discards.

August 25, 1939.

Camped at Zempoala. Cold as heck, but we got salamanders and *Sceloporus*.

August 26, 1939.

In our beautiful Cuernavaca for our anniversary. Wine at dinner. Walk downtown in the evening.

August 27, 1939, Saturday.

Market in the morning in Cuernavaca. My pretty bracelet from Borda shop. Drove on to meet Ed at the Balsas river crossing. He had worked all day for one *Bipes canaliculatus*—but we thought, for that, a good day's work. Camped near Ciudad Bravos. Good camp, not cold.

August 29, 1939, Sunday.

Awakened early, warm morning. Ed with a flat tire. Drove on beyond Ciudad Bravos, where we are now camped. Ed and Smitty set off to climb a mountain range which seems plenty distant. Along toward dusk, no sign of the intrepid explorers—so decided to pull the car up close in front of the tent—and broke the key off in the ignition. Just seeking with forceps to fish it out when Smitty and Ed came. Supper and to bed.

August 29, 1939, Monday.

Morning getting the car key fixed. Attempt to make a new one flopped, so had the old one silver-soldered. Ate the remains of our stew for lunch and after leaving our car in town we went in Ed's on the road toward Chilapa. The road climbs into the mountains 1100 ft, almost straight up—a one-way road for the most part, that looks straight down into tiny canyons. We stopped along a little stream to find *Ptychohyla leonhardschultzei* and a new (?) *Hyla* in bromeliads, and several lizards. Rain in the afternoon brought our little stream to a muddy, swirling creek and from everywhere new little tributary streams sprang up. Smitty and Ed collected in the rain for a while. Supper and the night in a hotel in Chilpancingo (i.e., Ciudad Bravos).

August 30, 1939, Tuesday.

Morning on the Chilapa road again. After lunch at the hotel, we were on our way to Agua del Obispo. Camped at Ed's old camp. A nice place.

September 2, 1939, Friday.

Smitty came into camp at Agua del Obispo on Wednesday afternoon intending to take down the tent and pack. I persuaded him to leave it up, which was lucky or not, for when Ed came in he wanted to stay the night. I had planned to market the day before in Chilpancingo, but we left in such a rush that I could barely scrape through with enough food until we could get to Tierra Colorada. So it was necessary to fall back on lentils and a can of fruit which I made into a pudding.

But we did get off Thursday morning and I rode with Ed in order to try to spot ctenosaurs and perhaps to get a shot at one.

It was amazing to see the change the wet season brought to this part of the country. Last winter when we were there the country was dry. The trees were bare and the only color in the hills was from bright spots where the sun shone through bits of bark peeled off. But now the hills were green and grass and weeds had grown up almost covering all of the ctenosaur rocks. The first that I saw was a fairly good-sized green one—but we were batting along at such a pace that by the time I had my mouth open we were way past it. Indeed, when I did call a stop to take a shot it was necessary to brace against the dashboard.

We stopped for a while in a *pedregal* [stony place] where Ed and Smitty collected *Phyllodactylus magnus*. My only contribution was to crawl into a crevice to extract four that Ed spotted.

On the way up the hill I had met a girl and a little boy. The girl, upon hearing what we were doing, helped me turn rocks. She finally asked if I wanted her to watch the car. "No, it isn't necessary," I replied. She gave me some fruit that she was carrying and bade me a cheerful adios.

On the way back I saw a snake tail disappear into a pile of brush and was clearing it away when a fellow wearing a sarape came through the cornfield and asked why we were hunting them and then the usual remarks: "Where did you buy your little pistol? How much did you pay for it? Would you sell it? No? If you would sell it how much would it cost in pesos?"—questions that we heard from all people from the highway down. Then the usual following comments: "That's a beautiful dog you have. Did you buy him? How much did you pay for him?" The comments that poor Chico never merited: "He's a very fine hunting type."

He then asked if he could have a ride, and I told him to hang around and ask my husband. Smitty and Ed began waving from the hill and Smitty came down first. When Ed hit the road he was swinging his machete over his head and shouting "What do you want here? What do you mean molesting la señora? How barbaric! Now get the hell out of here!" The fellow threw his hands over his head and jumped back saying

"I didn't mean to molest la señora," and he abruptly disappeared. We overtook him a little farther on down the road, and when he saw our cars coming he ran into the bushes and hid. I felt very sorry for him, but there was too much machismo brewing to brook.

Arrived in Tierra Colorada at noon, and saw that our former room was occupied, but we had lunch in the old place. We were greeted by our little boys who crowded around just as before. Scoured the town for supplies, and found the market a bore. Bought a few wilted vegetables, sugar and some Eagle brand condensed milk. Learned that our place does have rooms, but moved on down the road and decided to camp. I certainly was not a good sport about the decision — it seems unnecessary to camp when cheap acceptable accommodations are handy. Smitty and Ed drove to the mouth of the canyon back of town. The day was hot! Puppy was yelling at every breath, so I drove on down to our little stream where we got over 100 lizards in a few hours in January. They were still there but the weeds were so thick that there wasn't a chance to get any. The stream was quite clogged. Drove back after a while and Smitty came down. We walked across a field to a place where there is a grand view of the river where it runs copiously through a streambed of boulders, sometimes rushing in a surly fashion and again falling sweetly in graceful curves. Then into a rice paddy to look for some frogs that were calling, but no luck.

Ed came down and the decision changed to stay in town. Then the little boys came along and the decision changed to camp. So we set up our camp in the same old spot and Ed helped to cook rice for supper, which we had with vegetable soup. Ed did some night collecting and came in with some nice things.

This morning "we" decided to stay another night and Ed and Smitty spent the morning in the canyon to get some more of the new *Sceloporus* (*S. stejnegeri*). The afternoon was spent tagging and searching for the car keys.

Tonight Smitty and Ed left at 7:30 and it is now ten. I've washed the dishes, cleaned camp and moved into the tent. Mono (the dog) was cute while we were out of doors, running from one end of the cot to the other, looking and smelling as though amazed the entire time.

Tomorrow we go to El Limoncito and Ed has promised a swim in the Pacific. I may have my say for we will be out of food. He has said I may market in Acapulco. *Vamos a ver.*

September 4, 1939.

Collected in only a few spots between Tierra Colorada and Acapulco and had a swim on our beautiful beach before lunch. The tide was in and we had a gay time riding on the breakers. Our ctenosaurs still live on the hills. We visited our magic pools and found them as wonderful as ever. The same little annelid was still living in his same shell. Lunch at a new hotel in Acapulco — a wonderful lunch for only two pesos each. A whisky cocktail, tomato juice, consomme, omelette, turkey, ice cream, cake, coffee — boy! Then out to the hill after getting our cars greased. I found a snake and Ed found a snake. We left Ed on the mountain with some bread and milk, and Smitty and I stayed in town at the casa of an American who knew Nelson and Goldman. A very brief supper and to bed.

A brief breakfast the next morning, and away to the market. It was not at all good. Then to the 3B's where I bought two pairs of slacks and 3 blouses. Then out to find Ed. We picked him up on a hill near his car, but when we arrived there we found a window smashed in and his suitcase gone, along with Smitty's little rifle. The suitcase had Ed's money in it. Looking around availed nothing, and later when a highway patrol came along he questioned some workmen nearby, but learned nothing. So, bidding the highway patrol adieu, we started down the road, but almost immediately Ed had a flat. Fixed that and now we are stopped to collect.

Later, Mono was run over, but escaped unhurt, miraculously. However, he was very distrustful of me for a while, apparently thinking I had tried to hit him with the truck. Made first gravy.

September 6, 1939, Wednesday.

Today some time we will be in Mexico City to get mail — American news and pictures. But yesterday our troubles continued, Ed stopping his car every few feet to put water in the radiator. Twenty kilometers out of Iguala he had a blowout. Smitty and I went in to Iguala to buy a new tire and tube for him, and learned about the war. Back with the tire and tube. Once fixed, moved a few feet farther on and had a puncture. Patched that and into Iguala again for another new tire and tube.

Then into Cuernavaca in the rain, very late. Ed retired with a can of milk while Smitty and I sleepily scoured the town for a place to eat. Finally found a small joint just getting ready to close, and were served scrambled eggs and steak by a leering waitress.

Asleep at last after getting puppy to come in. Up late this morning and awakened slowly to a fine hot shower, then breakfast.

Ed had another flat tire on the road out of Cuernavaca. New tire put on, and I found a *Tantilla* under a rock. That inspired Ed and Smitty to turn more rocks on the way to Pachuca where we are now.

September 29, 1939.

The trip to Michoacán over — we were tired but left on the 16th of September, amid fiesting, for Hidalgo. The whole trip was rather blurred, but three things stand out — the beauty of El Chico National Park, Ed's car trouble, and our cabin floor burning out in the Park. Back in Mexico City on the 20th, Ed departing hurriedly ("I've never had such a hell of a trip in my life") and we had four golden days loafing downtown and doing things we wanted to do. Played bridge with Leora and Kay two afternoons, saw three shows and had fun. Then a beautiful five days in Potrero Viejo resting and catching up. I filed and cataloged films and got the bulk of the collection catalog typed. On September 26, Smitty's birthday, we went in the afternoon to San José de Gracia to collect. Not much luck. Gabino and Dyfrig found nothing while Smitty and I

each got three *Anolis* and one toad. On the way back Dyfrig gave us the prize story of the visit. "This gang over here really hangs together," he began, motioning toward a village we were passing, and he went on to tell us about a baseball game that they had played in Potrero Viejo. They put two men on first base, who wouldn't let anyone pass. "At the end of the seventh inning," Dyfrig continued, "They had a half dozen runs and we had none, so I sent down to Perote for six soldiers—then the game went on as it should." It seems that the next time the team came up to Potrero to play a game, they again put two men on first, but then they gave each player who passed a drink of rum. That smoothed the going.

Dec. 10, 1939, Friday, Laredo.

Our containers and space overloaded, we had to go to the border to ship specimens back to the National Museum. At Laredo we met Walter Necker and his wife Claire to take them to Mexico City. Stayed at the Virginia Courts in Laredo, and we were awakened early by a rooster crowing outside Walt and Claire's window—a nice tenor that was quite acceptable. It didn't bother us but Walt began yelling about 7:30 so we got up. He said it had kept him awake since five o'clock.

Breakfast at the City Drug, and getting in a stew about customs. Registered cameras first on the American side and asked the man representing the Department of Agriculture about bringing in garbanzos, chilis, etc., and found that it is okay. Asked about bringing in a little dog. "It depends on what kind of dog," replied the customs officer. "Just a little dog." Turned out that there were no restrictions at the time on dogs. Then to the Mexican side and through the simplicity of getting tourist cards. When Smitty paid for our cards the clerk asked for change, "40 cents Mexican or 20 cents U.S." The crook!

At the customs, clothing was no trouble, corn right through (we had brought some special seed corn for Dyfrig to try), but, as expected, much excitement over the jars of snakes for Dyfrig. At one time at least six people were running around with jars of snakes in their hands. All the time Smitty was wandering around with a worried expression brought on by the pancakes at the City Drug. When the customs people learned that the snakes were for a museum they were pleased.

A source of some concern was the discrepancy of our address on the tourist card as Chicago, but on our car permit as Washington. But all smoothed over rather easily. Walt, on the contrary, spent the entire inspection time in the car, sweating with worry. In reality it was a relatively easy experience.

To Powers' cafe in Sabinas Hidalgo for lunch, and to pick up the guns we had cached there. Then over to the Ojo de Agua expecting to find snakes, but disappointed. Nothing in the elephant ear axils growing along the edge of the stream. It was a curious stream, disappearing in its bed and suddenly reappearing farther downstream after a dry section. *Sceloporus couchi* in the canyon, *S. grammicus* playing in the sun on yuccas, *S. serrifer cyanogenys* alongside the road.

Then on to Monterrey. The country looks green and smells nice. the late afternoon sun beautiful in the mountains. Arrived at the Regina Courts about seven. Supper and fix specimens. Undecided whether to take side trip to Saltillo. *Vamos a ver.*

December 12, 1939, Sunday.

Cloudy morning so decided not to return to spot north of Mante to collect. Stopped first a few miles south of Antiguo Morelos and hunted in palms—nothing but one tiny *Sceloporus variabilis*. Valles for lunch at Hotel Valles. Tried to buy three baby crocodiles—no sale. Very good lunch of spinach soup, hot bread and roast beef with vegetables in it. Stopped again at an arroyo 3 miles south of Valles where Walt got a pretty *Drymobius m. margaritiferus*. Next stop above Huichihuayán, where Smitty got a clutch of *Bolitoglossa platydactyla* eggs in which little salamanders could easily be seen. Walt was almost hit by a huge clump of bromeliads as he was shaking a dead tree and trying to push it over. Then to Sam Brown's place, now Pat's Place, run by an evil-looking Swede. Many cokes here, and Walt bought a machete. Then on to El Sol Courts.

All afternoon the light in the mountains was wonderful. Tier after tier floating off into space. The rivers were deep turquoise, as mysterious as ever. The days were hot but around five in the afternoon it suddenly became cool and very sweet. Dinner and then a brief walk behind the courts to pick up a *Bufo* and a little *Ameiva*. Splintery feeling on tongue from fresh pineapple. Quinine and mosquitoes.

Talked at dinner about the new species of lizards that we hoped to find, and Walt dreamed of the literature he would find to synonymize them.

December 13, 1939.

Kept waking up in the night to see if it was time to get up, finally arose at seven and loaded the camera with color film in the hopes that the black clouds overhead would dissipate. They didn't. Stopped 5 km south of Chapulhuacán, Hidalgo, and found a *Bolitoglossa platydactyla*, as well as a hitchhiker. On to km. 312 (6 km south of Santa Anita, Hidalgo), but found nothing there except *Pseudoeurycea belli*. Went on after an hour of collecting, during which the hitchhiker waited patiently. Evidently it was his first ride, because he hung on for dear life. Late lunch in Jacala in dark and cold. Fog in mountains very bad. Suddenly bright sunlight in the plateau desert. Ran about wildly for a while taking pictures. Then a long drive into Mexico City.

Claire was ill upon arrival, possibly due to fumes in the back of our carry-all, where she rode. Walt came after quinine because she was chilly. Smitty and I went to supper on Insurgentes. Returned to call Dr. Garnett for Claire, and Smitty off again to get soda and castor oil. Castor oil on top of quinine seems a dubious treatment. Smitty quite intrigued over the whole affair. Must develop symptoms like that myself some time.

December 14, 1939, Mexico City.

To American consulate first for mail, then to the American Express. Claire and I did a turn around town. Changed paper money at 5.40, silver at 4.00. To the American Book Store for murder mysteries. Lunch at the Baltimore—a turn through the park and home.

December 17, 1939, Potrero Viejo.

Left Mexico City on the 15th, after seeing Walt and Claire settled in at the Hipódromo. Called on Mrs. Hoyell the night before but she had no space. Saw Lay for a moment, met her new fiancee and his dog over a very foul whisky, and heard tales of unsuccessful duck hunts. Next morning sent boy with ducks over to Oaxaca 13 to ask for Kay. Saw a woman with purple hair at lunch. Left Mexico City about three in the afternoon, through crowds at the edge of town watching a fire. The mountains were as nice as ever. Took several pictures with our infrared film. Then on the Puebla side a number of pictures of Popo which seemed to be smoking. Very depressed thinking what would happen to our money that's with Walt if Popo erupted. Trip over the Cumbres in very heavy fog. Picked up a soldier just outside of Córdoba and took him as far as Fortín. Had some difficulty finding a room there, but had quite a luxurious time the next morning, exploring the place and playing ping pong. On to Potrero Viejo, arriving at lunch time. Smitty and Dyfrig went to Orizaba, back late.

December 27, 1939, Potrero Viejo.

Xmas over and the Amarams have departed. We will leave tomorrow, headed for Tehuantepec and Chiapas. Only incident out of the ordinary was cutting a *nigua* (burrowing flea) out of my finger with a razor blade. Made a trip to Mexico City by train just before Xmas—much fun. The high point of Xmas was my changing bag.

December 30, 1939.

Left Potrero Viejo the morning of the 28th to take the train from Córdoba to the Isthmus. Very muddy shortcut to the station, in which both cars got stuck, fortunately not at the same time. Luis' driving of the old Ford very ludicrous. After dashing about through mobs we caught the train and it immediately moved away. We were leaving Potrero Viejo again. An American woman who seemed to be in difficulty I picked up much to my later sorrow, for she began the story of her life and stopped talking only long enough to sleep a bit at night until we got off the train. Since I had counted on a peaceful journey with Anthony Adverse and my Xmas candy, I was jarred to say the least.

Her story was that she was on her way to Honduras to recover $70,000,000 in gold and silver mines left to her by her uncle. Rather a venture at her age. She had had a terrible adventure in Veracruz and believed that the *cargadores* were trying to lure her into a house of some sort to murder her. One of them she thought she had found in the men-wanted section of *True Detective*—an assumption by this time reported to the F.B.I.

They had, I suspected, taken her to the same hotel where we had stayed, which did look like a dump from the outside.

She had worked a lot in archives in Honduras, and some of her stories of records were interesting. One was a tax levied by Ferdinand, replete with seals and ribbons, which, after placing a 25 percent tax on everything, ended with the words, "If there is anything I have missed, place a tax on that also."

Changed trains in Tierra Blanca after a nice wait. Finding the first class full, we bought a section in a Pullman. Rather late, toward ten o'clock, our excellent lunch provided by Pancha proved only a memory, and we enjoyed immensely our very good dinner—chicken and gravy, fried potatoes and many cokes. At last to bed in a very narrow lower berth. Shortly after the lights went out, the train stopped and we found that we were on a high bridge over a deep-looking river. Very relieved when the train pulled off.

December 31, 1939.

Shortly after rising we found ourselves in Ixtepec, where we interrupted our old lady's narrative by getting off the train. At Ixtepec we left our luggage behind the counter of a hotel and had lunch at a fair little restaurant. Walked out of town a way and caught some lizards—two geckos being prizes. The train to Tehuantepec being expected at some time between four and eight in the afternoon, we spent it playing dominoes that Smitty won, and bridge that we won. The first class car that arrived at five was only a section of the last second class car. It was filled with English-speaking people. A Mr. Barker who lives in Tehuantepec was full of useful information, foremost of which was the admonition that we stay in the boarding house instead of the hotel.

January 12, 1940, Tehuantepec.

We have been here just two weeks—two weeks of positive present—as though we had never been anywhere else and will continue to be here forever. The *casa de huéspedes* isn't so bad, but even at that it is almost the least desirable of any we have seen. The patio with its paving of red brick and huge supporting columns is filled with dirt, broken pottery, ducks, other birds, dogs, herons, and the pictures on the walls hang askew. All day long dust pours into our room as oxcarts and trucks pass along the street outside, so by evening everything is fairly grainy. Lysol water on the floor serves to settle the dust somewhat, and already the bricks on our floor are a different color from those in the patio outside.

The food here is a round of fried eggs and fried meat, although soup and rice with the noon meal is something to look forward to every day. And on some days an old woman comes to the house and sells us small cylinders of fresh chocolate. This morning Smitty went to the market and bought some oranges. They tasted good before breakfast, but I found in the harsh light of day that they were full of worms.

But collecting has been good enough to warrant staying for a month. There are several boys who bring things in, and among the 54 species so far obtained quite a few are new to our total list. Mr. MacDougall's help with localities has been invaluable. He secured our helper Alexander for us—a very good man. We have made several short trips on foot, once to a pond (now totally dry) where Kibe (Norman Hartweg) got garter snakes. Once we explored across the river, and on January 1 we walked out to a neighboring town, Mixtequilla, one league from here, but although the walk was pleasant, between palms and cane on either side of the road, watching people come in to the fiesta in their oxcarts, nevertheless by the time we reached Mixtequilla we hung our feet in the irrigation ditch from sheer exhaustion and after a brief turn about the hill we started back. We were fortunate to catch a bus and on it were jolted back into Tehuantepec.

Another time Mr. MacDougall and his man Juan, and we with Alejandro, went on a truck with a man who hauls wood and railway ties from Cerro Arenal, 30 km west. When MacDougall described the place to us with spots of forests we visualized cool shady glens with streams, moss and pretty vines. But Cerro Arenal (Sandy Hill) was bone dry. Mostly bare, low brush and trees were entangled everywhere, cactus lay in wait, and the soil was sandy. There were numerous huge groups of boulders. *Sceloporus siniferus* and *Cnemidophorus deppei* were all over the place. In the wet season the place must be a brambles and difficult to get around in. There was plenty of evidence of water, because dry arroyos were everywhere. At some places there would be beautiful waterfalls, of 30 feet or more. Now the broad river bed had a little stream about 2½ feet wide, and in some places several inches deep. It was far enough from habitations to assume that it was safe to drink, and we did so with abandon and gusto.

We met the truck to return at 4:00 in the afternoon, and as Mr. MacDougall didn't show up we left him, as he said that he might stay overnight. Shortly after starting back we had a blowout which took quite a bit of pumping after the tube was repaired. Then a second one blew about four kilometers from town. It was dark by then, and while I slept on the front seat the load of ties was removed and the tube patched with an 8 × 10 patch and a canvas boot inserted—which Smitty tells me was bulging when the tire was put back on. Sure enough, the tire blew again, in the river, with a whoosh-whoosh, but our driver came on into town on the flat. Smitty and Alejandro said that Mr. MacDougall had all the luck—but not so, for he had to walk all the way into town—short on rations. But he brought us a beautiful *Triprion spatulatus reticulatus*. The trip so shook me up that I spend several days just lying around.

One day we arranged to go to Cerro Guengola, but the truck didn't come. So the next day we went again to Cerro Arenal, starting at five in the morning and planning to spend the night there. The day was a bit of a dud aside from a good series of *Sceloporus smithi* (named for Smitty by some of his friends at the University of Michigan), but the night was simply grand, although we didn't get much sleep. At dusk we sat around the fire eating our boiled eggs and some tinned boiled sausage. Suddenly as if with a flurry of wings several deer came to drink. Alejandro grabbed the flashlight and went running about after the deer. He had a shot at one but missed. He came back to the fire a picture of bitter disappointment. We had a comfortable half hour of smoking and talking with our companion about the fact that the Earth moves about the Sun and although the ground moves we can't feel it because the air moves too. We talked about how far China and New York would be from there, and the established fact that New York is not a separate country.

Then we decided to *dar una vuelta* [take a stroll] upstream while Alejandro hunted again for the deer. Both projects were fruitless. Alejandro joined us to *dar una vuelta* downstream, and we got a pretty little *Leptodeira nigrofasciata mystacina* that seemed to be hunting geckos. Then Alejandro hunted by himself in tributary arroyos and came back about one in the morning with a coral snake (*Micrurus ephippifer*) and another species of *Leptodeira* (*L. annulata cussiliris*). The rest of the night was rather fitful. We got up once and played with a very belligerent pocket gopher that came into camp, finally letting it go. During the night a column of army ants came down with a rustle in the dry leaves on the embankment of the stream, driving us to a little island in the middle of the stream where we spent the rest of the night. We watched the army ants for a long time, however, as they penetrated every crevice in the embankment, driving out all sorts of insects and scorpions. They even drove out a *Coniophanes piceivittis*, which we rescued for our own nefarious purposes. Then a fire started in a brush pile across the river bottom; it eventually went out of its own accord.

The next day was understandably a bit of a daze, but we caught a fine *Drymarchon corais rubidus* on the trail. We were glad to see the truck at two in the afternoon. The driver had killed a large boa constrictor (*Boa constrictor imperator*) for us, and since I had arrived first I planted it in a lifelike position in the road where Smitty would see it when he arrived. He bit soundly, crouching as he slipped up on it.

Home to rest and pickle.

To be continued

Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc. 36(10):201-208, 2001

Distributional and Variational Data on Some Species of Turtles and Lizards from Chihuahua, Mexico

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Abstract

Localities and variational data on most of the lizards and one turtle obtained by one of us (JLE) in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, are presented on 35 species-group taxa represented by 675 specimens. Other material of *Sceloporus merriami* and the *S. undulatus* complex are excluded.

In summer, 2000, one of us (JLE) surveyed the herpetofauna of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, and we here report part of his material. All specimens are in the collection of the Unidad de Biotecnología y Prototipos, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales Iztacala, UNAM. A few specimens so indicated are from Coahuila and Durango; all others are from Chihuahua.

Kinosternon flavescens durangoense Iverson. On 10 June a hatchling (5114) was found dead and dehydrated in the middle of the extensive sand dunes near La Soledad, 7 km SE Estación Carrillo (26°53′54.1″N, 103°51′33.4″W), 1136 m. The hatchling is 19 mm in length, with a single, rounded carapacial keel and an anal notch. The carapace is distinctly flavomarginate; each marginal has a small, posterior dark spot; a large dark central plastral spot radiates out on scute seams.

Cnemidophorus exsanguis Lowe. Three specimens (5595-7) were taken in oak–juniper forest near Microondas San Luis, near the Chihuahua–Sonora border, and near the U.S. border (31°19′30.7″N, 108°45′20.8″W), 2074 m, 2 July. The two adults (77 and 82 mm SVL) are dotted above, on the light lines as well as the interspaces. The young one (53 mm SVL) has no markings other than the light lines on a uniformly black background.

Cnemidophorus inornatus chihuahuae Wright and Lowe. Five: 5758, 5769, 5778, 5783, 5791, Estación El Sueco, mpio. Ahumada (29°54′24.8″N, 106°23′15.1″W), 1624 m, 7 July.

One specimen has an average of 10 scales between the paravertebral stripes near midbody (PV), one has 7, and three 6. The vertebral stripe is dim, diffuse and pigmented in all, and extends the full length of the trunk in all but one in which it extends about 1/2 the full length, and one about 4/5. The median stripe is undivided on trunk, and is dimly visibly divided on rear of head in 4. These character states conform with expectation in this subspecies, except for the count of 10 interparavertebrals in one specimen. The locality falls within the projected range of the subspecies as depicted by Smith et al. (2000).

No juveniles are present; SVLs vary from 43 to 56 mm.

Cnemidophorus inornatus heptagrammus Axtell. Forty-six: 5179-81, stop on brecha [gravel road] Hercules (28°00′20.7″N, 104°31′1.7″W), 1343 m, 12 June; 5186-8, 6 km W jct Hercules rd (27°59′6.4″N, 104°34′30.3″W), 1328 m, 12 June; 5355, sierra on N side Hercules mine, mpio. Sierra Mojada, Coahuila (28°2′11.8″N, 103°39′14.0″W), 1412 m, 16 June; 5337-8, 3 km N Rancho El Gatuno, small hill, Sierra Encinillas (28°8′33.0″N, 104°6′22.7″W), 1416 m, 15 June; 5376-7, mpio. Sierra Mojada, Coahuila (28°8′54.6″N, 103°39′49.7″W), 1360 m, 17 June; 5554, Sierra El Morrión, mpio. Aldama (29°4′45.0″N, 105°35′3.7″W), 1352 m, 23 June; 5565-6, mts 2 km E Coyame, rd to San Pedro, mpio. Coyame, 25 June; 5574-87, grassland, El Morrión, km 80, Chihuahua–Ojinaga rd, mpio. Aldama (29°7′9.0″N, 105°31′49.3″W), 1300 m, 26 June; 5965-9, llano at Tres Castillos (29°23′3.0″N, 105°39′58.7″W), 20 July; 5974-6, Cerros Tres Castillos (29°54′39.7″N, 105°42′13.3″W), 1286 m, 20 July; 5998, bridge at Río Conchos, Coyame–San Pedro rd (29°19′14.1″N, 104°57′52.6″W), 943 m, 22 July; 6002-7, Rancho Alpine, 23 July; 6041, microondas El Toro, mpio. Lerdo, Durango (25°15′52.2″N, 103°36′51.1″W), 1368 m, 1 August; 6226, Ejido Texcoco, mpio. Camargo (28°5′14.1″N, 104°19′28.7″W), 1364 m, 3 September.

The PV count varies from 6 to 18 ($\bar{x}$=10.9, N=46), but only 5 (11%) have less than 9 (89% in *C. i. chihuahuae*; Smith et al., 2000). The vertebral line is complete in all but two, in one of which it is limited to the neck and rear of head, and in the other extending only 4/5 the distance to the sacral region. Nine (20%) have a diffuse vertebral line (91% in *C. i. chihuahuae*; Smith et al., 2000). In 16 no division of the vertebral line is detectable on the rear of the head. One has a fully divided vertebral line, although one is dim. One has all lines pigmented (normally just the vertebral line).

The most unexpected variation is in a single specimen (5974), supposedly from near Tres Castillos, that conforms with *C. i. chihuahuae* in all respects; the PV is 6, and the vertebral line limited to the neck and somewhat diffuse. The specimen exhibits extremes in character states found in no other *C. i. heptagrammus*. Inasmuch as considerable travel occurred between its collecting date and the previous one, erroneous locality seems likely. The seven others labelled from the same locality are normal for *C. i. heptagrammus*.

Two other specimens of special interest are 5577 and 5583, in a series of 14 from El Morrión (see list of specimens) that

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otherwise conform in all ways with *C. i. heptagrammus*. In those two the median line is confined to the neck and head, and in the other the posterior 1/5 is missing. One has 7 PV, the other 9. The locality represented is near the projected area of intergradation of the two subspecies (Smith et al., 2000). Although that population is not intergradient, it appears to exhibit some introgression of *C. i. chihuahuae* character states.

SVLs vary from 42 to 66 mm; in only three is it less than 50 mm. The minimum for all specimens of *C. inornatus* is 42. The absence of juveniles is inexplicably conspicuous.

Cnemidophorus inornatus heptagrammus × *C. i. chihuahuae* Wright and Lowe. Six: 5203-8, Camargo–Ojinaga rd, mpio. Camargo (27°46′18.7″N, 104°51′43.6″W), 1319 m, 12 June.

These six specimens are regarded as intergrades because the PV counts are half below expectation for *C. i. heptagrammus*, and half above expectation for *C. i. chihuahuae*. The middorsal line is very dim and diffuse in all (as expected in *C. i. chihuahuae*). The vertebral line is fully split in one—a condition otherwise known only in *C. i. heptagrammus*. The locality falls within the expected area of intergradation as depicted by Smith et al. (2000).

SVLs vary from 43 to 56 mm.

Cnemidophorus m. marmoratus Baird and Girard. Fifteen: 5209, betw Camargo and Ojinaga, mpio. Camargo (27°46′18.7″N, 104°51′43.6″W), 1319 m, June 12; 5163-6, Hercules mine, mpio. Sierra Mojada, Coahuila (28°00′20.7″N, 104°31′1.7″W), 1343 m, 12 June; 5199, 6 km W jct with Hercules mine rd, Coahuila (27°59′6.4″N, 104°34′30.3″W), 12 June; 5354, sierra N Hercules mine, Coahuila (28°2′11.8″N, 103°39′14.0″W), 1412 m, 16 June; 5986, llano near Tres Castillos (29°54′39.7″N, 105°42′13.3″W), 1286 m, 20 July; 6235, ejido de Jaco (27°57′34.1″N, 103°57′16.0″W), 1283 m, 5 September; 6285, 6287-9, 6299-6300, Rancho Honorato de Abajo (27°53′19.9″N, 104°7′26.3″W), 1441 m, 6 September.

All are from within the known range of the subspecies, of which we regard *C. m. reticuloriens* a synonym (Lemos-Espinal et al., 1994). We follow numerous workers, the most recent Crother et al. (2000), in regarding *C. marmoratus* as distinct from *C. tigris*.

Cnemidophorus marmoratus pulcher Williams, Smith and Chrapliwy. Six specimens, 5099-5100, 5122-5, are from the sand dunes near Rancho La Soledad, mpio. Jiménez, 7km SE Estación Carrillo (26°53′54.1″N, 103°51′22.4″W), 1136 m, 10–11 June. All are adults except for one subadult at 59 mm SVL. Only two conform with the subspecific expectation of a white, dark-barred throat and white-flecked, black chest. In the other four, the chest is solid black; in three of them the throat is so dark that the black markings are but dimly visible, and in one they are virtually totally obscured. Since these specimens are from well within the projected range of *C. m. pulcher*, they raise a question of validity of separation of that taxon from *C. m. variolosus*.

Cnemidophorus marmoratus variolosus Cope. Five specimens (6055-6, 6070-2) are from ejido San Dionisio, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°12′9.1″N, 103°41′47.2″W), 1111 m, 2–3 August. Four are adults, each with a uniformly black throat and chest. No. 6055 is a juvenile, the smallest on record at 36 mm SVL. Its throat is white with a few widely scattered, dim dark spots; the interhumeral area is white, the rest of the ventral surface of body a uniform light gray without pattern. The dorsal pattern is the same as in adults. Thus it appears that the extensive black coloration of adults is developed ontogenetically.

Cnemidophorus tesselatus (Say). A single adult (5997) was taken 22 July near the Río Conchos bridge at km 25 on the Coyame–San Pedro road (29°19′14.1″N, 104°57′52.6″W), 943 m. The species is well known in Chihuahua along the lower reaches of the Río Conchos; it is also well known on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, along the Chihuahua/Coahuila border, but not on the Mexican side, where it presumably also occurs (Price, 1986).

Coleonyx brevis Stejneger. Four examples include 6013, El Ranchito, mpio. Camargo (28°1′59.0″N, 104°00′22.0″W), 1268 m, 26 July; 6042-3, microondas El Toro, mpio. Lerdo, Durango (25°15′52.2″N, 103°31′51.1″W), 1368 m, 1 August; 6048, km 180 betw Cuencame and Gómez Palacios, Durango (25°9′17.4″N, 103°44′21.6″W), 2 August. This is only the third record of the species from Chihuahua (Lemos-Espinal, 2000). A juvenile 36 mm SVL has 5 solid black saddles on trunk, 6 on tail (of which the posterior 5 are rings).

Cophosaurus texanus scitulus Peters. Sixty: 5058, Sierra La Campana, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°7′39.1″N, 103°41′0.0″W), 1123 m, 9 June; 5101-4, 5131-6, 5160, Rancho La Soledad, 7 km SE Estación Carrillo, mpio. Jiménez (26°53′54.1″N, 103°51′22.4″W), 1136 m, 10 June; 5260-4, Rancho Espíritu Santo (28°2′55.5″N, 104°25′42.3″W), 1384 m, 13 June; 5308-10, 5328-31, 5351, Rancho El Gatuno, mpio. Camargo (28°6′51.1″N, 104°5′52.2″W), 1353 m, 14–15 June; 5365, El Alicante, mpio. Ocampo, Coahuila (27°56′27.2″N, 103°34′16.9″W), 1281 m, 16 June; 5401-3, 5427-8, 5472, Ranchos El Virulento de Adentro and El Virulento de Afuera (28°45′50.5″N, 104°19′12.8″W), 1775 m, 17–19 June; 5541, Sierra El Morrión, mpio. Aldama (29°4′45.0″N, 105°35′3.7″W), 1352 m, 23 June; 5570-2, ejido El Pastor, km 103, Chihuahua–Ojinaga rd, 26 June; 5701, Casas Grandes (30°21′52.8″N, 107°58′34.6″W), 1533 m, July 4; 5982-3, Cerros Tres Castillos (29°54′39.7″N, 105°42′13.3″W), 1286 m, 20 July; 6011-2, Médano de Jaco (28°1′20.7″N, 104°00′58.9″W), 1258 m, 25 July; 6018, 6229-30, El Ranchito (28°1′5.9″N, 104°00′22.0″W), 1268 m, 26 July, 4 August; 6029, Rancho La Zorra, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°15′31.1″N, 103°36′48.8″W), 1112 m, 31 July; 6292, Rancho Honorato de Abajo (27°57′34.1″N, 104°6′47.9″W), 1380 m, 6 September; 6313-4, 6321-2, 6333-4, Rancho La Victoria (28°2′2.8″N, 104°22′53.3″W), 1433 m, 7 August.

Thirty-three are males, the largest 75 mm SVL, taken 7 August, the smallest 50 mm SVL, taken June 10. Twenty-five are females, the largest 63 mm SVL, taken 26 July, the smallest 30.5 mm SVL, taken 7 August. Six specimens, all fe-

males, measure less than 50 mm SVL, varying from 30.5 to 42 mm SVL. Hatching apparently took place in July. Twenty males equal or exceed the maximum SVL of females.

Crotaphytus collaris fuscus Ingram and Tanner. Three specimens, all from the vicinity of Camargo: 5706(F, gravid), Campo de Tiro Camargo (27°35′0.8″N, 105°31′49.3″W), 1288 m, 30 June; 5872(M), Rancho El Gatuno (28°6′51.1″N, 104°5′52.2″W), 1353 m, 14 June; 5991(F), 2 km E Rancho El Escondido (29°54′39.7″N, 105°28′58.2″W), 1286 m, 20 July. All are adults, from much the same area as the three reported by Lemos-Espinal et al. (2000), and are similar to them. Neither female has the lateral black abdominal spots described in that report. All have four scales of the supraorbital semicircles in contact, none fused.

Ctenosaura macrolopha Smith. Fourteen specimens: 5902-3, 5907, 5911, 5913, 5920, 5941, 5958-64, all from the vicinity of Batopilas (Arroyo de Dolores, Arroyo El Camuchil, Arroyo Los Tachos, rd to Satevo), 435 m (27°1′34.1″N, 107°45′44.5″W), 13–17 July.

Three are juveniles, 51–61 mm SVL. Of the remaining 11 adults, 3 are males, the largest 177 mm SVL, the smallest 115 mm SVL. The females vary from 95 to 178 mm SVL. Femoral pore scales in females are usually of about the same size as the scales preceding them, in two as much as 2–2.5 times that size. They are much larger in males, 5–7 times the size of the preceding scales.

Four species in the *C. hemilopha* complex are recognized, elevated from their former subspecific rank (Grismer, 1999). The only unique feature of *C. macrolopha* that has been observed is its long crest on body ("to groin"), as compared with a maximum of 4/5 the occiput–groin distance in the other species. The ratio of the distance from the posterior end of the crest divided by the distance from groin to occiput in the present series is .84–.96 ($\bar{x}$=.92, N=14). That ratio is distinctly greater than the maximum (.80) recorded for the other species.

Elgaria k. kingii Gray × *E. k. ferruginea* Webb. Five adults and one subadult are from southwestern Chihuahua: 5873-4, Valle de los Pinos, 9 km S Creel (27°41′43.5″N, 107°35′8.1″W), 2386 m, 10 July; 5897-5900, near Areponapuchi (27°30′36.7″N, 107°52′6.8″W), 2218 m, 12 July.

These localities lie within the area of intergradation between *E. k. kingii* and *E. k. ferruginea* shown by Webb (1970), and are clearly intermediate in the diagnostic characteristics of the two taxa. Their dorsal crossbands are 2 to 3 scales in length and about equal to or slightly longer than their interspaces medially but only one scale long laterally in four, two in two. In none are the crossbands interrupted laterally as a series of dots. In the one specimen with a nearly complete tail, it is about 1.5 times the SVL.

Eumeces brevirostris bilineatus Cope. The single adult (5896), found under a log, is from Areponapuchi (27°30′36.7″N, 107°52′6.8″W), 2218 m, 12 July. The locality lies within the projected geographic and altitudinal range of the subspecies (Robinson, 1979), but there are no previous records from its general vicinity.

Eumeces callicephalus Bocourt. The single adult (5916) is from El Duraznito, near Batopilas (27°1′34.1″N, 107°45′44.5″W), 435 m, 16 July. There is no previous record for the general vicinity, although the known distribution (Lieb, 1985) embraces that area. The altitude is lower than previously recorded. Formerly regarded as a subspecies of *E. tetragrammus*, the taxon was accorded specific rank in Crother et al. (2000).

Gambelia wislizenii (Baird and Girard). Three adults were taken on sand dunes of southern Chihuahua and adjacent Durango: 5105, 5161, Rancho La Soledad, mpio. Jiménez (26°53′54.1″N, 103°51′22.4″W), 1136 m, 10–11 June; 6175, betw San Dionisio and La Zorra, Durango (26°14′57.0″N, 103°39′9.7″W), 21 July.

All have small, round, dark brown spots on dorsum and sides, 1–3 mm in diameter, smallest on sides and anteriorly on dorsum; the spots are widely spaced, separated by their own up to three times their own diameters. Faint vestiges of the transverse light lines are evident posteriorly in one, not at all in the others; in all a ring of tiny white dots encircle each dark spot, but are scarcely visible in two; the dark spots tend to be arranged in longitudinal rows, the paravertebral rows most distinct. The number of postmentals is 4, 5 and 6. The punctate pattern of these specimens conforms with the exposed habitat (as in dunes, but not exclusively there) correlation hypothesized by Montanucci (1978).

Two other adults in UCM are from 29.5 mi SE Jiménez and 9.6 mi N Bermejillo, Durango, in Chihuahua, and they are similarly patterned. Pattern variation of the species appears to be environmentally labile and geographically inconsistent. A series of seven from northern Chihuahua (UCM 60818-24, Ojo de Enmedio; see Lemo-Espinal et al., 2000) include five immatures, all with light crosslines, and two adults without them. Presumably juveniles from southern Chihuahua are also crosslined.

Tanner (1987) regarded this species as limited in Chihuahua to the northern central part. Populations in southern Chihuahua, adjacent Durango, southern Coahuila and northeastern Zacatecas apparently are isolated from other populations of the species. JLE observed that the southern lizards were much less wary than the northern ones. A thorough comparison of this seemingly isolated population with other populations would be of interest taxonomically.

Hemidactylus t. turcicus (Linnaeus). Twenty-two specimens were taken: 5366-75, 5378, El Alicante, Coahuila (27°56′27.2″N, 103°34′16.9.0″W), 1281 m, 16–17 June; 6057-8, ejido San Dionisio, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°12′9.1″N, 103°41′47.2″W), 1111, 3 August; 6341-9, La Perla (104°33′7.3″N, 28°18′21.4.0″W), 1610, 8 September. Hatchlings were taken in August and September, the smallest measuring 23 mm SVL; however, one juvenile 31 mm SVL was taken in June, suggesting that multiple clutches are produced each year. It remains to be seen whether, as in Pakistan (Fitch, 1970), hatchlings can be seen in every month. All others are adults or subadults. An inverted V-shaped row of

preanal scales is evident in males.

Holbrookia approximans Baird. Twenty-five specimens include 5182-5, 6 km W turnoff to Hercules mine (27°59′6.4″N, 104°34′30.3″W), 1238 m, 12 June; 5210-1, Camargo–Ojinaga, mpio. Camargo (27°46′18.7″N, 104°51′43.6″W), 1319 m, 12 June; 5278, Rancho San Francisco (28°2′55.5″N, 104°25′42.3″W), 1384 m, 12 June; 5383, NW El Alicante, Coahuila (28°8′54.6″N, 103°39′49.7″W), 1360 m, 17 June; 5970-1, 5984-5, llanos at Tres Castillos (29°54′39.7″N, 105°42′13.3″W), 1286 m, 20 July; 6023-6, Rancho La Zorra, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°15′31.1″N, 103°36′48.8″W), 1112 m, 31 July; 6068, 6973-4, Ejido San Dionisio, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°12′9.1″N, 103°41′47.2″W), 1111 m, 3 August; 6220-3, Ejido Texcoco, mpio. Camargo (28°5′14.1″N, 104°19′28.7″W), 1364 m, 3 September; 6234, Ejido de Jaco (27°57′34.1″N, 103°57′16.0″W), 1283 m, 5 September; 6352, Cerro del Macho, S La Perla (28°18′21.4″N, 104°33′7.3″W), 1610 m, 8 September.

Fourteen are males; one is a juvenile, 26 mm SVL, and all the rest are adults, judging by the enlarged femoral pores; the smallest is 49 mm SVL, the largest 72 mm SVL. Only the latter and two others have a blue patch enclosing the oblique lateral abdominal black slashes, which in those are gray instead of the usual jet black. Only one has clear evidence of a third, posterior slash.

Eleven are females; one is a juvenile 31 mm SVL. All others are adults, the smallest 55 mm SVL, the largest 69 mm SVL. The lateral abdominal black slashes are shorter than in males, and usually much lighter; one has an enclosing blue patch.

We follow Axtell's (1998) nomenclature.

Holbrookia maculata flavilenta Cope. Five specimens from extreme northwestern Chihuahua: 5665-8, km 53 Janos–Agua Prieta, mpio. Janos (31°13′20.2″N, 108°33′15.0″W), 1410 m, 2 July; 5684, Arroyo Los Mimbres, mpio. Casas Grandes, 3 July.

These specimens have a distinctly shorter tail than *H. m. bunkeri* of the plains east of the topographically complex area from which came these specimens as well as all but one of the large series reported by Tanner (1987) as *H. m. approximans*.

The tail/SVL ratio of the three females of the present series is 0.64, 0.70 and 0.75, and of two males 0.75 and 0.82. As reported by Lemos-Espinal et al. (2000), the ratio in a small series of *H. m. bunkeri* is 1.0–1.16 ($\bar{x}$=1.13, N=12) in males, 0.91–1.04 ($\bar{x}$=0.97, N=6) in females.

Phrynosoma cornutum (Harlan). Twenty-five specimens are in the collection: 5098, 5 mi NE Estación Carrillo, mpio. Jiménez (26°53′55.0″N, 103°54′16.2″W), 1111 m, 10 June; 5212, betw Camargo and Ojinaga, mpio. Camargo (27°46′18.7″N, 104°51′43.6″W), 1319 m, 12 June; 5382, El Alicante, Coahuila (27°55′17.7″N, 103°33′57.6″W), 1310 m, 17 June; 5994-5, Rancho La Bamba, 20 July; 6031 (head only), Rancho La Zorra, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°15′31.1″N, 103°36′48.8″W), 1112 m, 31 July; 6163-5, Ejido San Dionisio, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (25°12′9.1″N, 103°41′47.2″W), 1111 m, 3 August; 6161-2, llano Tres Castillos (29°54′39.7″N, 105°42′13.3″W), 1286 m, 20 July; 6259-62, 6268-71, 6306-9, betw Rancho Honorato de Abajo and Rancho de Almendariz (27°53′19.9″N, 104°7′26.3″W), 1441 m, 6 September; 6304, Rancho Epigmenia (27°47′55.7″N, 104°9′0.4″W), 1561 m, 6 September; 6310, Rancho San Luis (28°2′28.7″N, 104°7′32.3″W), 1332 m, 7 September.

All localities lie within known range limits (Price, 1990).

Phrynosoma modestum Girard. Twenty-six specimens: 5229, 5272, Rancho San Francisco (San Pancho) (28°2′55.5″N, 104°25′42.3″W), 1384 m, 12–13 June; 5255-6, Sierra Espíritu Santo, Rancho Espíritu Santo, 5 km SW Rancho San Francisco, 13 June; 5305, 5352, base of Sierra Encinilla, Rancho El Gatuno (28°6′51.1″N, 104°5′52.2″W), 1353 m, 14 June; 5357, sierra N Hercules mine, mpio. Sierra Mojada, Coahuila (28°2′8.0″N, 103°39′14.0″W), 16 June; 5381, El Alicante, mpio. Ocampo, Coahuila (27°55′17.7″N, 103°33′57.6″W), 1310 m, 1412 m, 17 June; 5429, Cañones de la Sierra El Virulento, mpio. Ojinaga (28°45′50.5″N, 104°19′12.8″W), 1775 m, 19 June; 5534, Rancho Santa Lucía, mpio. Coyame (29°32′30.3″N, 105°19′53.3″W), 1534 m, 23 June; 5915, Ejido Flores Magón, mpio. Buenaventura (29°57′34.0″N, 107°6′29.6″W), 1460 m, 6 July; 6030, llano Tres Castillos (29°54′39.7″N, 105°42′13.3″W), 1286 m, 20 July; 6040, Rancho La Zorra, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°15′31.1″N, 103°36′48.8″W), 1112 m, 31 July; 6169-74, Ejido San Dionisio, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°12′9.1″N, 103°41′47.2″W), 1111 m, 2 August; 6258, 6273-4, betw Rancho Honorato de Abajo and Rancho de Armendariz (27°49′4.9″N, 104°9′52.9″W), 1530 m, 6 September; 6266, Rancho Álamos de Armendariz (same data as preceding); 6339-40, Rancho La Victoria (28°2′2.8″N, 104°22′53.3″W), 1433 m, 8 August.

All fall within known range limits (Whiting and Dixon, 1996).

The smallest specimen is a hatchling 17 mm SVL, taken 31 July. There are 9 males, 16 females (excluding the hatchling). The largest male is only 51 mm SVL, and only 4 exceed 44 mm SVL. The largest female is 62 mm SVL, and 11 exceed 44 mm SVL. The sample is not large enough, particularly of adult males, to provide statistically significant conclusions. The tail is proportionately longer in males; in only one female does the tail/SVL ratio exceed 0.5, whereas it does in all males. The difference is significant ($t=7.29$, $df=23$, $p<0.01$).

Phyllodactylus tuberculosus saxatilis Dixon. Six specimens are from southwestern slopes of Chihuahua: 5917, El Duraznito, vicinity of Batopilas (27°1′34.1″N, 107°45′44.5″W), 435 m, 16 July; 5943-7, Arroyo El Camuchil, vicinity of Batopilas, 17 July. Five are adults, the largest 68 mm SVL; the juvenile is 35 mm SVL.

This is the third record for the state; Dixon (1964) cited but one specimen each for Batopilas and Urique, and Tanner (1987) could add nothing more.

The most conspicuous part of the dorsal pattern in all six specimens is a paravertebral series of roughly rectangular dark spots on each side, in contrast to the usual continuous paravertebral dark stripes. Dixon (1964) noted that the blotched pattern occurred in some specimens, but their locality was not given. He noted another, patternless, variation, but neither that nor the striped pattern is known from Chihuahua.

Sceloporus grammicus Wiegmann. Twenty-three: 5808-20, 5828, 5834-42, all from Valle de Pinos, 8 km S Creel (27°41′43.5″N, 107°35′8.1″W), 2386 m, 9–10 July.

The specimens fall into two size groups: 12 neonates and juveniles 21–38 mm SVL, and 21 adults or subadults 47–54 mm SVL.

In 1999 JLE collected 52 specimens, not previously reported, in Chihuahua: 3932-4, 3936, 3939-41, 3943, 3945-3953, 3964, 3967-8, 3972-3, 3975, 3977, 3979-80, 3982, UCM 60985-61003, 8.1 km S Creel, Guachochi rd, July 25; 3988-9, km 33 S Creel, Guachochi rd, July 25; 4025-8, 4031, 4033, UCM 61004-6, Mesa de Agostadero, Cerro Blanco, km 102 Guachochi–Balleza rd, July 25. This series likewise falls into two size groups: neonates and juveniles (22) 22–33 mm SVL, and adults/subadults (30) 42–54 mm SVL. Apparently growth is rapid the first year, with parturition occurring throughout July.

These series belong to none of the six currently recognized species-group taxa of the *grammicus* complex. The long-standing referral of Chihuahua material to *S. g. disparilis* on the basis of dorsal scale count is untenable. The latter taxon is restricted to low altitudes in Texas, no more than 200–250 ft above sea level, is larger and differs in color and pattern in numerous ways. Karyological differences have already been reported (Sites and Dixon, 1981), and molecular differences likely exist.

The combination of features diagnostic of the Chihuahua series includes the distinct dorsal dark striae, usually 5 or 6, seldom 4, occasionally 7, equally evident in both sexes; dorsal pattern not obscured in males, never suffused with metallic green; with rare exception adult females with distinct medial abdominal semeion borders, occurring occasionally also at 31 mm SVL or less; males usually with a complete, black nuchal collar, usually confluent with the broad (mostly 3–4 scales in adults, usually 1–2 in juveniles), medial black borders of the abdominal semeions, which do not reach groin; width across both abdominal semeion borders and the area between 7–13 scales, usually 8–10, in both sexes; central part of throat a light blue of the same shade as the blue of the abdominal semeions; dorsals 59–73 ($\bar{x}$=66, N=52), only 2% (1) less than 60, 10% (5) more than 70; maximum SVL 54 mm in males, 53 mm in females; femoral pores 12–17 ($\bar{x}$=14.5, N=100).

An interesting morphological feature apparently not reported previously is the presence of 1–3 enlarged, usually protuberant scales at the anterior end of the lateral row of dorsal nuchals, evident even in hatchlings, not discernible in one adult; anterior to these scales the nuchals are abruptly smaller. This small patch of distinctive scales occurs widely throughout the *S. grammicus* complex, although varying considerably in degree of development both individually and ontogenetically. We here name it the "nuchal tuft". It may be a useful taxonomic character. We do not find it in *S. heterolepis* or *S. shannonorum*.

Sceloporus j. jarrovii Cope. Twenty: 5590-4, microondas San Luis, mpio. Janos, near Sonora–Chihuahua border (31°19′30.7″N, 108°45′20.8″W), 2074 m, 2 July; 5821, 5844-9, Valle de los Pinos, 9 km S Creel (27°41′43.5″N, 107°35′8.1″W), 2386 m, 9–10 July; 5880-5, Rancho El Ojito (27°41′21.8″N, 107°42′35.1″W), 2422 m, 11 July.

The series from near the U.S. border (5590-4) consists of one neonate (31 mm SVL), two subadults (63–70 mm SVL), and two adult males (87-91 mm SVL). The pattern is normal in all, as in populations in the United States. All of the others, from southern Chihuahua, fall into two size categories: 12 juveniles (21–43 mm SVL), and one adult male (96 mm SVL). The pattern of the juveniles is normal, but the adult lacks light borders of the black collar, which extends 4–5 scale lengths posterior to the level of the axilla, and anteriorly to the head—a very distinctive variant occurring southward from southern Chihuahua. It was not mentioned by Tanner (1987) in specimens from the same area, although all (four) adults from there, reported by Lemos-Espinal et al. (2000), shared that character. These southern populations may be distinct taxonomically from the more northern ones.

Sceloporus jarrovii lineolateralis Smith. Two specimens: 6045-6, Presa Francisco Zarco, Durango (25°9′15.4″N, 103°46′20.2″W), 1256 m, 2 August. Both are females, 68 and 53 mm SVL.

These specimens differ sharply from *S. j. jarrovii* in their relatively light dorsum, darker sides, and distinctly narrower dark collar, especially reduced between shoulder and lateral nuchal pocket. That whole area, or most of it, is black in *S. j. jarrovii*, whereas only two scale rows adjacent to the shoulder are black in *S. j. lineolateralis*. The latter subspecies occurs in a semiarid habitat at an elevation 800–1100 m below the records here given for *S. j. jarrovii*, which occupies a much cooler and more humid habitat. The higher altitude populations of *S. j. jarrovii* at about the same latitude as *S. j. lineolateralis* also frequently exhibit the especially dark neck and head as described above—a variant not known in *S. j. lineolateralis*.

Wiens et al. (1999) analyzed the systematics of the members of the *S. jarrovii* complex, but did not place *S. j. lineolateralis*, although they stated that is "should probably be included in *S. jarrovii*." In our opinion it fully justifies subspecific distinction, and possibly specific.

Sceloporus magister bimaculosus Phelan and Brattstrom. Two specimens: one juvenile female, 5117, Rancho La Soledad, 7 km SE Estación Carrillo, mpio. Jiménez (26°53′54.1″N, 103°51′22.4″W), 1136 m, 10 June; and one subadult female, 6069, Ejido San Dionisio, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°12′9.1″N, 105°41′47.2″W), 1111 m, 3 August. We are aware of only one previously published locality of record for the subspecies in Durango (Smith, 1939), for Yermo, about 40 km NNWN of San Dionisio, the southernmost

locality known for the species in mainland Mexico.

Sceloporus nelsoni barrancorum Tanner and Robison. Seventeen specimens, all adults varying little in SVL: 5919, El Duraznito, 16 July; 5924-35, 5937-8, 6020-1, Arroyo El Camuchil, near Batopilas (27°1′34.1″N, 107°45′44.5″W), 435 m, 17 July.

Five females are in the series, one with an egg partially extruded from the cloaca. The two largest ones measure 57 mm SVL, the others less than 55 mm. It seems likely that hatchlings reach maturity in one year.

The three largest males measure 59 mm SVL. The ventral surface of the body is black in preserved specimens, posterior to the gular region, except for a few light spots between the arm insertions. All have enlarged postanals.

In both sexes, the dorsum is nearly unicolor, but the sides are a little darker in males. All have one or two enlarged postinterparietal scales.

These characters readily distinguish this subspecies from *S. n. nelsoni*, as reiterated by Tanner (1987).

Sceloporus poinsettii poinsettii Baird and Girard. Six specimens: 5060, cemetery, La Campana, mpio. Tlahualilo (26°7′39.1″N, 103°41′00.0″W), Durango, 1123 m, 9 June; 5728-31, Ejido Flores Magón, mpio. Buenaventura (29°57′34.0″N, 107°6′29.6″W), 1460 m, 6 July; 5843, Valle de los Pinos, 9 km S Creel (27°41′43.5″N, 107°35′8.1″W), 2386 m, 10 July.

In these six specimens the dorsals number 31–34 ($\bar{x}$=32), and the total femoral count is 20–22 ($\bar{x}$=20.5). These data do not support the recognition of *S. p. robisoni* of southwestern Chihuahua, which we regard as a synonym of *S. p. poinsettii*. All are females, four of which are 100 mm or more SVL; the smallest is 88 mm SVL.

Sceloporus poinsettii polylepis Smith and Chrapliwy. Sixty-two specimens: 5218-27, 5268-71, Rancho San Franciso (San Pancho) (28°2′55.5″N, 104°25′42.3″W), 1384 m, 12–13 June; 5252-4, Sierra Espíritu Santo, 5 km SW Rancho San Francisco, 13 June; 5306-7, 5323, 5353, Sierra Encincilla, Rancho El Gatuno (28°6′51.1″N, 104°5′52.2″W), 1353 m, 14 June; 5358, N side Sierra in front of Hercules mine, mpio. Sierra Mojada, Coahuila (28°2′11.8″N, 103°38′14.0″W), 1412 m, 16 June; 5363-4, El Alicante, mpio. Ocampo, Coahuila (27°56′27.2″N, 103°34′16.9″W), 1281 m, 16 June; 5535, Rancho Santa Lucía, mpio. Coyame, Chihuahua (29°32′30.3″N, 105°19′53.3″W), 1534 m, 23 June; 6047, Presa Francisco Zarco (25°9′17.4″N, 103°46′20.2″W), 1256 m, 2 August; 6232, El Ranchito (28°1′5.9″N, 104°00′22.0″W), 1268 m, 4 September; 6263-5, Rancho Álamos de Armendariz (27°49′4.9″N, 104°9′52.9″W), 1530 m, 6 September; 6316-7, 6323-32, Rancho La Victoria (28°2′2.8″N, 104°22′53.3″W), 1433 m, 7 September; 6354-9, La Cañada, Cerro El Macho, La Perla (28°18′21.4″N, 104°33′7.3″W), 1610 m, 8 September.

The dorsals vary from 34 to 44 ($\bar{x}$=38.2, N=61); the femoral pores 9–15 per side ($\bar{x}$=11.5, N=121). The largest male is 111 mm SVL, but only two others (of 24) are 100 mm SVL or greater. The largest female measures 112 mm, but only two others (of 37) have 100 and 102 mm. The smallest female is 53 mm SVL (6 September) except for one at 44 mm (1 August); the smallest male is 58 mm SVL (9 September), except for one at 26 mm (12 June). The significance of the absence of small juveniles, except for the one taken 12 June, is unknown.

The ventral surface of the largest male is solid black and blue, the entire median area of the abdomen black. Other large males have scattered black flecks in midabdomen. Generally the dorsum has a paramedial row of dark spots, or a median row of rectangular spots, lateral to which a linear pattern is evident, a dark line following the adjacent edges of the scale rows. A few have wider crossbands and no linear pattern, and small ones tend to be speckled.

All males, even the smallest, at 58 mm SVL, have well developed gular and abdominal semeions, except for a 60 mm specimen in which they are faint.

The females vary considerably more than males in development of the semeions. Seven (44–100 mm SVL), show no abdominal semeions; in 13 (56–95 mm SVL), they are faint or weak; in one (58 mm) both gular and abdominal semeions are faint; in one (112 mm) the gular semeions are strong, the abdominals weak; and in six (67–102 mm) all are strong, much as in males. Some have the throat almost as black as in males.

The coloration is not distinguishable from that of our *S. p. poinsettii*.

However, the two subspecies here dealt with differ strongly in dorsal scale count. Among those here reported, 100% of *S. p. poinsettii* and only 2% of *S. p. polylepis* have 34 or fewer. We thus regard two specimens referred by Tanner (1987) to *S. p. polylepis* as actually representing *S. p. poinsettii*, having 30 and 34 dorsals. The latter tends to have few femoral pores ($\bar{x}$=10.2 on a side in the latter, modal number 10, vs 11.5, modal number 11, in the former). The overlap is too great to be diagnostically useful. Similarly, *S. p. poinsettii* averages somewhat larger than *S. p. polylepis*.

Sceloporus slevini Smith. Twenty-four specimens: 5822-7, 5850-7, Valle de los Pinos, 9 km S Creel (27°41′43.5″N, 107°35′8.1″W), 2386 m, 7 July; 5887-90, Rancho El Ojito (27°42′21.8″N, 107°42′35.1″W), 2422 m, 11 July; 5894-5, near Areponapuchi (27°30′36.7″N, 107°52′6.8″W), 2218 m, 12 July.

All specimens are adults, all have a single canthal on each side; six are unicolor.

All are females (as were the three reported by Lemos-Espinal et al., 2000), and they were all sunning themselves on rocks. The unisexual samples may have been a product of the insolation necessary for egg development. Most if not all were pregnant. Males would not have such a physiological need, and their behavior thus may have been different from that of females. Collection was in no way deliberately selective.

Urosaurus bicarinatus tuberculatus (Schmidt). Two speci-

mens: 5939, 6022, Arroyo El Camuchil, near Batopilas (27°1′34.1″N, 107°45′44.5″W), 435 m, 17 July.

Both specimens are adult males with a central abdominal blue area not divided medially, extending from near shoulder level to near groin; no ventral black collar; no blue on throat, but a considerable black reticulation extending to shoulder level. This coloration of the ventral surfaces differs markedly from that of males of both subspecies of *U. ornatus* in Chihuahua, which have the entire abdomen and gular region blue. They also have the anterior chest and posterior throat heavily black-pigmented, often collar-like.

Most conspicuously, *U. bicarinatus* differs from *U. ornatus* in having numerous patches of enlarged, spinose scales scattered over dorsum and sides, especially between shoulder and lateral nuchal pocket.

Urosaurus ornatus caeruleus (Smith). Seventy-eight specimens: 5059, La Campana cemetery, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°7′39.1″N, 103°41′00.0″W), 1123 m, 9 June; 5289-5304, 5340-6, Rancho El Gatuno, mpio. Camargo (28°6′51.1″N, 104°5′52.2″W), 1353 m, 14–15 June; 5400, Rancho El Virulento de Afuera, Sierra El Virulento, mpio. Ojinaga (28°45′50.5″N, 104°19′12.8″W), 1775 m, 18 June; 5424-6, canyons of Sierra El Virulento (28°47′43.1″N, 104°19′1.9″W), 1602 m, 19 June; 5468-70, unnamed sierra (not Sierra El Virulento) S Rancho El Virulento, 19 June; 5490-4, Cañon del Pegüiz, mpio. Ojinaga (29°32′3.7″N, 104°47′38.8″W), 1033 m, 20 June; 5498-5509, 5500-9, Ejido El Álamo, mpio. Coyame (29°32′36.4″N, 104°52′23.0″W), 939 m, 21 June; 5536, Rancho Santa Lucía, mpio. Coyame (29°32′30.3″N, 105°19′53.3″W), 1534 m, 23 June; 5537-40, Sierra El Morrión, mpio. Aldama (29°4′45.0″N, 105°35′3.7″W), 1352 m, 24 June; 5555-64, 2 km E Coyame, 25 June; 5999-6000, bridge at Río Conchos, Coyame-San Pedro rd (29°19′14.1″N, 104°57′52.6″W), 943 m, 22 July; 6335-8, Rancho La Victoria (28°2′2.8″N, 104°22′53.3″W), 1433 m, 8 August; 6360, La Cañada, Cerro El Macho, La Perla (28°18′21.4″N, 104°33′7.2″W), 1610 m, 9 September.

Males number 46. The largest is 50 mm SVL, the smallest 35 and 37 mm, in both of which the femoral pores are enlarged. All others fall between 40 and 50 mm SVL. In small individuals the abdominal semeions are usually separated medially; in larger ones they are almost always fused. However, one at 49 mm SVL has them separated, and two at 43 and 44 mm SVL has them fused.

All females (32) completely lack the blue ventral coloration always present in males. The largest measures 51 mm SVL, the smallest 36 mm. All the rest fall between 43–51 mm.

The absence of any specimen, male or female, with a SVL of less than 35 mm suggests that growth of hatchlings ia very rapid, or that they are elusive either behaviorly or by protective coloration.

U. o. schmidti occurs in the Big Bend of Texas, and therefore would be expected across the Rio Grande in Chihuahua, where most of the specimens here reported were taken. However, male adults of the latter are sharply different from *U. o. schmidti* in having the lateral abdominal semeions fused in virtually all, and in having the anterior chest and posterior throat heavily pigmented, often solid black.

Urosaurus ornatus schottii Baird. Eleven specimens: 5702-3, 900 m W gas company, Casas Grandes (30°21′52.8″N, 107°58′34.6″W), 1533 m, 4 July; 5711-3, 3 km S Nuevo Casas Grandes, on Casas Grandes–Buenaventura rd (30°18′26.3″N, 107°49′25.4″W), 1584 m, 5 July; 5722-7, Ejido Flores Magón, mpio. Buenaventura (29°57′34.0″N, 107°6′29.6″W), 1460 m, 6 July.

Of the 11 specimens, nine are males. The smallest one is a female at 38 mm SVL, with abdominal eggs ready for deposition. The largest ones, all males, are 46 mm SVL.

In all specimens, one or two rows of small scales lie in the spaces between the inner, enlarged scales in paravertebral rows. In none are there three rows. In this respect *U. o. schottii* differs from *U. o. caeruleus*, in which three rows occur in most areas, and in none as few as one.

Uta stansburiana stejnegeri Baird and Girard. Eighty-five specimens: 5059, 5061, La Campana, Durango (26°7′39.1″N, 103°41′0.0″W), 1123 m, 9 June; 5106-7, 5115-6, 5118-20, 5126-30, 5156-9, sand dunes at Rancho La Soledad, mpio. Jiménez, 7 km SE Estación Carrillo (26°53′54.1″N, 103°54′16.2″W), 1136 m, 10 June; 5167-73, brecha Hercules (28°00′20.7″N, 104°31′1.7″W), 1328 m, June 12; 5349-50, Rancho El Gatuno, mpio. Camargo (28°6′51.1″N, 104°5′52.2″W), 1353 m, 15 June; 5573, Ejido El Pastor, km 103, Chihuahua–Ojinago, 26 June; 5732-8, Ejido Lagartijas, mpio. Ahumada (30°21′23.8″N, 106°43′35.7″W), 1280 m, 6 July; 6014-7, 6227-8, El Ranchito, 400 m E Médano de Jaco (28°1′5.9″N, 104°00′22.0″W), 1268 m, 26 July, 4 September; 6027-8, 6032-9, Rancho La Zorra, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°15′31.1″N, 103°36′48.8″W), 1112 m, 31 July; 6049-54, 6059-67, 6075-83, Ejido San Dionisio, mpio. Tlahualilo, Durango (26°12′9.1″N, 103°41′47.2″W), 1111 m, 2–3 August; 6236-44, Ejido de Jaco (27°57′34.1″N, 103°56′16.0″W), 1283 m, 5 September; 6290-1, Rancho Honorato de Abajo (27°56′47.6″N, 104°6′47.9″W), 1380 m, 6 September.

Females are represented by 48 specimens, males by 39. The largest female measures 51 mm SVL, the largest male 55 mm. Males average larger than females; all males taken in June vary from 46 to 55 mm SVL ($\bar{x}$=50.1, N=10), and females from 41 to 50 mm ($\bar{x}$=4, N=17). All are adults, and similarly large specimens were taken throughout the July–September collecting period. All males measuring 42 mm SVL or less (9) were taken 26 July – 5 September; all females measuring 38 mm SVL or less also were taken in the same time span. The smallest male measures 20 mm SVL, and the three smallest (20–28 mm SVL) were taken between 3 August and 5 September. The smallest female is 25 mm SVL, and the four smallest (25–29 mm SVL) were taken during the same time span. However, intermediate lengths (33–42 mm SVL in males, 32–38 mm SVL in females) occur 26 July – 3 August and 26 July – 5 September respectively. What annual broods these intermediates represent is uncertain, but the absence

during June of any specimens measuring less than 46 mm SVL in males, and 41 mm SVL in females, suggests that individuals mature in a year or less.

Acknowledgments

JLE is indebted for a grant awarded by the Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad, under project CONABIO-U003. Drs. Ralph Axtell, Harry Taylor and James Walker helped with identifications, and the authorities of the UCM and EBOB provided facilities and other support.

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Herps in Hollywood — *Jurassic Park III*

John Kostka

Jurassic Park III, as no one can deny, is nothing more than a ploy to milk more money out of the "summer blockbuster audience," though as that, it does a passable job.

I, like everyone else about to view the film, was of course under no impression that I was about to see classic cinema. That's the good thing about *Jurassic Park III*. Since we're not expecting much, it doesn't let us down. Of course, it doesn't really surprise us much, either, but that too is as expected.

The film's simple plot is dispensed with quickly, one of the film's major assets. Paleontologist Dr. Alan Grant (Sam Neill, from the far superior first *Jurassic Park*) is approached by a billionaire, adventure-loving, divorced couple (William H. Macy and Téa Leoni) whose son was lost on Isla Sorna. Some will remember that this island was the primary location of the mayhem of *Jurassic Park II*, and is neighbor to the island from the initial film. Offering a spectacularly large though undisclosed amount of money towards his research, they manage to enlist Dr. Grant and his young scientist protégé, Billy (sir, you're an adult—it's time to shelve that concluding "y") to help them locate their lost son (or at least some of him) on the jungle island.

Of course they get there, become stranded and must fight for their lives again and again and. . .

. . . And that's it! Basically (and in a fair amount of detail) that's the plot of the entire film. Thankfully, it is dispensed with quickly and quietly, and no more than twenty minutes into the film (I wasn't counting exactly) it is done with and over.

With the unpleasant (though quite necessary) element of a plot dispensed with, the filmmakers are now free to trot out action sequence after action sequence, and this they do with great zeal.

The film certainly delivers in the special effects category, as rampaging monsters chase everyone around the island ceaselessly, and always find the most effective way of tormenting them. I'll admit that on some level (I'm not quite sure which one) it is amusing to watch as the filmmakers parade special effects like a child with a new toy, and there is always a sense of wonder as to what new surprises might be around the bend.

One of the major problems with these scenes is that they contain no suspense whatsoever. It's fun to watch all of the effects, but we never feel any genuine fear for the lives of the characters. If we know the name of the actor playing the part, it is certain that he or she will survive for the duration for the film. It is because of this that the action scenes provide no suspense, and so, as the film progresses, become quite wearisome. I found myself sitting during these sequences thinking to myself, *Oh, well, he can't die, he's Sam Neill. Hmmm . . . I wonder how he'll get out of* this *one. . . .*

The film does have some beautiful jungle locations, along with some good cinematography, especially in the effects sequences, so if you get bored with what's going on, you could switch your attention to *where* it's going on and how it looks as it goes on.

I would have to say, however, that my biggest problem with this film (hinted at before) is that it is unbelievably predictable. As the film progressed, I was able to name off most of what was going to happen next, and was proven right at almost every turn.

There are a few delightful (if rather nauseating) surprises, however, such as what the characters must go through to retrieve a lost phone, though for the most part, the film was much too predictable for my liking. By the end, I felt like I could go into business with a psychic hotline I was so good at predicting the future.

Speaking of the end, however, that is another of the film's selling points. For all the predictability of the events and eventual monotony (after we realize no one else is going to die) of the attack sequences, the film at least doesn't outwear its welcome for too long. At 92 minutes with beginning and end credits, it comes on, gives us our attack scenes and quietly steps off, unlike *The Lost World: Jurassic Park II*, which dragged on for 134.

Jurassic Park, of course, will never be outdone by these "summer blockbuster" imitators, only out to exploit action and explosions for a profit. The first was smart, suspenseful and intelligent, questioning the morality of genetic research. These questions were intermingled with genuinely suspenseful sequences and some well placed unexpected shocks. The second and third do away with these questions and this style, giving us predictable action sequence after predictable action sequence.

Of the two sequels, I would have to recommend this installment over its predecessor. It at least doesn't feel the need to carry itself out to ridiculous lengths. *II* not only spent too much time on the island, but then it tossed out a completely gratuitous L.A. *T. Rex* rampage that added another un-needed half hour to the running time. At least *Jurassic Park III* knows it's a dumbed down "blockbuster" movie and doesn't feel the need to overstay its welcome.

Hopefully, *Part IV* will not be deemed necessary, and the series will wisely quit while it's ahead. Universal has at least partly redeemed itself for *Part II* with this. They should follow in the steps of their film and quietly step to the side while they still have a semblance of dignity.

Universal Studios, 2001, 92 min.

MPAA rating: PG-13 for: Violence

RELEASED

Reptilian *has recently been released on video. It's a Korean* Godzilla *rip-off telling of another rampaging giant lizard/ monster on the rampage. Hopefully, I'll have something on it next month, though after this arriving late (believe me, there*

are reasons, and I do apologize), I don't have sufficient confidence in my promise-keeping ability to promise you it will be out next month. But, as long as all goes well. . . .

RE-RELEASED

As stated in the previous article, Curse II: The Bite*, a mid-80s film about killer snakes and a man transforming into one, along with* Carnosaur 1– 3 *have all been re-released either on VHS, DVD, or both. Reviews of these are forthcoming.*

IN DEVELOPMENT

As stated in previous articles, Crocodile II: Death Roll *is already in production, filming in India. Apparently it's still very much alive and should, with or without luck, depending on your opinion, be released eventually. There is talk of a* Blood Surf II *as well, though let's all hope that it's just talk. On the serpentine front, a script for* Anaconda II *is reportedly being written. More as this develops.*

Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc. 36(10):210-211, 2001

HerPET-POURRI

by Ellin Beltz

September 14, 2001

"More than 3,000 villagers in Langkawi are living in fear as scores of crocodiles have made their way into the river flowing through the village. The reptiles had escaped into the river from a nearby crocodile farm." Singapore *Straits Times*

The green turtle protection zone along the eastern part of Guangdong is being expanded. The state will also build a turtle hatchery, rescue rooms for turtles and an exhibition hall for green turtles and other oceanic animals. The facility will cost about a million U.S. dollars and is expected to open to the public in May of 2002. *China Daily* (also from P. L. Beltz)

The Federal Aviation Administration permitted an air ambulance to deliver antivenin from San Diego Zoo to a Miami hospital even though no other civilian flights were allowed in the air that day. A 62-year-old man had been bitten by what the Naples, Florida, *Daily News* described as a "rare and deadly Taipan snake." Paramedics with Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department's "Venom 1" rescue squad said, "Of 455 medically significant snakes in the world, this one is at the top of the list. We're talking complete organ and system failure. He was bleeding from his eyes, his mouth, the whites of his eyes were red." The man had only been bitten once before in his 40 years of handling venomous snakes at his business south of Miami.

According to the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, *Journal Sentinel*, a 33-year-old man was admitted to intensive care at a Milwaukee area hospital. The man has a history of extracting venom from snakes and injecting it in himself to provide himself immunity from snake bite. In this incident, the man and a friend drank some beer and went to clean out the snake cages. First he was bitten on the right forearm by an Indian cobra, then on the left index finger by an Egyptian cobra. His friend said he didn't think the man was handling the snakes properly and called for help. The man and some antivenom he had in the house were rushed to a hospital where he was initially listed in serious condition in the hospital's intensive care unit. A follow-up article in the same publication on September 19 said that he had set up a video camera and recorded the bites when they happened. He subsequently spent several hours paralyzed and unable to speak. While it took less vials of antivenom than usual to counteract the bites, the man's theory that self-injection of venom is not proven by this action regardless of his quotes in the daily paper. The man has no college degree but is described as "a really bright guy," by his doctor who also urges no one else to try this unproven technique. He claims not to have a death wish, but to be self-experimenting as a way to provide protection against snakebite in developing countries.

September 15, 2001

Puerto Rican people have protested the state of Hawaii's plan to eradicate coqui frogs accidentally introduced onto the big island in plants. A herpetologist at Hawaii's Bishop Museum pointed out that while he understands how sentimental the coquis are in Puerto Rico, saying that they should not be eradicated in Hawaii is "like saying that the bear is the national symbol of Russia, so why not take bears to Puerto Rico?" It is feared that the coquis will harm the island ecosystem by eating too many native bugs, and harm the economy by keeping tourists away. Florida *Sun-Sentinel* (also from Alan Rigerman)

September 17, 2001

One of two remaining companies manufacturing antivenom has gone out of business and the other one says it is not prepared to supply the entire market. Protherics PLC is producing "CroFab" antivenom from a flock of sheep in Australia. However, it takes about nine months for each sheep to produce the antibodies needed for antivenom production, so ramping up production to meet the increased demand will take some time, according to company officials. Corpus-Christi TX *Caller-Times*.

Somewhere near Scottsdale, Arizona, is a place called "Lizard Acres," which is decorated with nearly 40 giant sculptures of lizards, tortoises and rattlesnakes. The artist said he was trying to use motifs which would bring to mind the native landscape. The sculptures are arrayed along a half-mile pedestrian pathway. Phoenix AZ *Business Journal*

A 1-year-old Kemp's ridley turtle which washed up on Hilton Head Island beach is being treated for dehydration and anemia

at the Charleston Aquarium. People touring the north end of the island found the 9-pound turtle and called officials. Augusta GA *Chronicle*

September 18, 2001

The National Marine Fisheries Service announced that it will close almost all of Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, to large-mesh gill nets in an effort to save endangered sea turtles. These nets are used by the state's multi-million dollar fall flounder industry. While fishermen are not pleased with the rules, they say that the federal agency's decision could have covered more area or more time, which would have been even worse for them. Sea turtles, as usual, declined comment. Morehead City NC *News-Times*

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports finding only 196 Wyoming toads just about 90 days after releasing 8,000 toadlets. Chytrid fungus may be a contributing factor to the decline of the toad, described as the most endangered species in North America by the federal agency's amphibian coordinator. Wyoming toads are only found at one lake near Laramie. Sixty-two toads were found a year ago; 492 toads were counted in the fall of 1999. No egg masses have been found in the lake for the past two years, but the toadlets which were released were raised at the Saratoga hatchery from captive adults. Casper WY *Tribune*

Associate curator of herpetology at the California Academy of Sciences, Joseph Slowinski, died from the bite of a krait while on expedition to Myanmar (Burma) on September 12, 2001. He had been trying to identify the snake after it "attacked a field team member," according to the *Kansas City Star*. The expedition was camped at a remote location in mountainous jungle and a raging monsoon kept rescuers from reaching the camp in time to save his life. It was Dr. Slowinski's eleventh trip to an area where he previously discovered 18 new species of reptiles and amphibians. He was featured twice by *National Geographic* for his contributions to the herpetology of Myanmar.

September 19, 2001

Officials in Irwin, Pennsylvania, continue their investigation into the death of an 8-year-old girl who was found with the family's 10-foot Burmese python wrapped around her neck. The district attorneys are interviewing hospital staff and family members to find out if criminal negligence may have led to the girl's death. No new legislation banning exotic pets is being considered by the municipality although they are reviewing state and federal law to see if any are applicable under the circumstances. Pittsburg PA *Post Gazette*

A 9-year-old Victorville, California, girl almost died after being bitten by a Mojave green rattlesnake but has made a complete recovery with proper treatment. She was bitten on her grandmother's property because the snake blended in with the background in the shade of a tree. The child began vomiting, had chest pains and went into shock. Rescuers got their truck stuck on the way to help out, so a rescue helicopter was called in to save her life. *Victorville Daily Press*

September 20, 2001

A woman in Niitgata Prefecture, Japan purchased ready-made custard pudding in small cups. When a member of her family opened one later in the day, a four-centimeter frog was found. The company does not plan a recall stating that it was "an isolated case." *Yomiuri Shimbun*

Super high tides resulting from an almost new moon and Tropical Storm Gabrielle washed out some turtle nests near Port Royal Plantation, South Carolina, and deposited some live sharks in tide pools. Volunteers are allowed to move nests laid below the spring tide line. Even though some of these nests had once been rescued, they were lost in the extra high tides. *Beaufort Gazette*

The Press Association of London reports that a pet snake which escaped five weeks ago apparently followed its owner to her workplace, about a mile away from home. The five-foot-long yellow and black Russian rat snake is described as a "slippery character at the best of times," by the owner's 15-year-old son.

Special thanks this month to Wes von Papineäu, for sending me a big pile of clippings to my mother's house so that I could write my column 2,000 miles away from home. Next month we will return to our regular multi-contributor style, so please send whole pages with reptile and amphibian stories to: Ellin Beltz, P.O. Box 934, Ferndale, CA 95536-0934. You can E-mail me at ebeltz@ebeltz.net anytime. I'd be very glad to hear from you.

On behalf of the entire Chicago Herpetological Society, the Editor offers heartfelt condolences to Ellin on the loss last month of her father, Paul L. Beltz. Paul was a regular contributor to Ellin's column (including this one).

Herpetology 2001

In this column the editorial staff presents short abstracts of herpetological articles we have found of interest. This is not an attempt to summarize all of the research papers being published; it is an attempt to increase the reader's awareness of what herpetologists have been doing and publishing. The editor assumes full responsibility for any errors or misleading statements.

GENETIC DIVERGENCE IN THE BOCKADAM

D. R. Karns et al. [2000, Journal of Biogeography 27: 391-402] note that the biogeography of Southeast Asia has been greatly affected by Pleistocene sea-level changes and the consequent alteration of coastline and land mass configurations. They investigated the effect of these Pleistocene events on genetic divergence in the bockadam, *Cerberus rynchops*, an Asian watersnake (Homalopsinae) associated with tidal mudflats and coastal mangrove forests in Southeast Asia. Localities for *Cerberus* included the Andaman sea coast of Thailand, Sumatra, and Borneo (Sunda Shelf localities), the Philippines and Sulawesi, and northern Australia (Sahul Shelf). The authors analyzed mtDNA sequences (12 s, 16 s, and cyt b) from seven *C. rynchops* populations (twenty-six specimens), from two specimens of *Cerberus microlepis* (a freshwater species known only from Lake Buhi in the Philippines), and from one *Enhydris enhydris* (Schneider), another homalopsine used as an outgroup. A strong correlation was seen between genetic divergence and geographical distance ($r = 0.922$, $P < 0.001$) and the biogeographic history of the region. *Cerberus rynchops* populations from the Sunda Shelf localities, the Philippines, Sulawesi and *C. microlepis* from the Philippines were genetically similar (mean divergence = 2.1%, range = 0.7–2.8%) compared to the *C. rynchops* population from northern Australia (mean divergence from all other *Cerberus* populations = 6.6%, range = 6.0–7.3%). This divergence was comparable to that observed between the *E. enhydris* outgroup and all *Cerberus* populations (mean distance = 7.3%, range = 6.8–8.6%). These findings suggest a relatively high degree of movement and gene flow among Sunda Shelf localities, the Philippines, and Sulawesi (biogeographic region west of Weber's Line) and isolation of the northern Australian *Cerberus*. Taxa will be differentially affected by these Pleistocene sea level changes dependent on their physiology and ecology. The authors discuss how the dispersal of the coastal, saltwater tolerant *C. rynchops* would have been affected by changing configurations of Pleistocene coastlines and the implications of these results for the systematics of *Cerberus*.

HINGEBACK TORTOISE SEXUAL DIMORPHISM

D. P. Lawson [2001, African J. Herpetology 50(1):1-7] presents morphometric data on a series of forest-dwelling hingeback tortoises, 138 *Kinixys erosa* and 74 *Kinixys homeana*, from the Southwest Province of Cameroon, Africa, where they are sympatric. The two species exhibited opposite trends in sexual size dimorphism. Unique among *Kinixys*, male *K. erosa* are significantly larger than females. All but two comparisons of height on length, width on length, and width on height allometries between males, females, and juveniles of each species were significantly different. Females of both species were relatively taller than their male counterparts. The two species differed in height/width growth allometry at sexual maturity.

WATERSNAKE EXPLOITATION

Bryan L. Stuart et al. [2000, TRAFFIC Bulletin 18(3): 115-124] note that a reported decline in fish harvests from Tonle Sap, Cambodia, has created a new demand for an alternative inexpensive food source for people and for captive crocodiles reared commercially around the lake. Beginning intensively only about three years ago, this need has been filled by at least five species of homalopsine watersnakes. Additionally, the ova of at least one homalopsine species are sold as a human food delicacy, the skins of at least two species are exported to Thailand, and at least one species is exported live to Vietnam and China. Data gathered during 1999 and 2000 on the harvest estimated that upwards of 8500 watersnakes per day were harvested and sold during the peak of the wet season. It is probable that this represents the greatest exploitation of any single snake assemblage in the world. Of particular conservation concern is the heavy exploitation for crocodile and human food of the Tonle Sap watersnake, *Enhydris longicauda*, which is endemic to Tonle Sap. This recent increase in the use of homalopsine watersnakes may be unsustainable, and management measures may be necessary to reduce exploitation to within sustainable levels.

CONFLICTING CONCLUSIONS FROM GROWTH STUDIES

T. Madsen and R. Shine [2001, Herpetologica 57(2):147-156] report that a ten-year (1989–1998) mark–recapture study on long-lived aquatic filesnakes (*Acrochordus arafurae*) challenges conclusions from two earlier short-term (1982–1983 and 1985–1988) studies on the same population. Because of methodological shortcomings and substantial annual variation in most demographic traits in this population, the earlier work (1) underestimated mean growth rates (and thus, overestimated age at maturation) and (2) underestimated the mean frequency of reproduction by adult females. Based on their more extensive data, the authors estimate that most filesnakes mature at about three years of age (versus 5–7 years in earlier studies), and that adult females reproduce (on average) once every 3–4 years (versus 8–10 years in earlier studies). These data support two general conclusions. The first is that long-term studies are necessary to accurately characterize the mean values for demographic traits of long-lived organisms in variable environments. The second conclusion is that the mean value of a trait may be less important than its variance. Even when we have enough data to quantify "mean" values for traits such as age at maturation or reproductive frequency, few individual females in the population may display those values. Instead, a female's life-history depends upon the conditions that she encounters during her lifetime. Biological insight into the life-histories of organisms in such systems will come consideration of the variance, rather than the mean.

Unofficial Minutes of the CHS Board Meeting, September 14, 2001

CHS President Jack Schoenfelder opened the meeting at 7:35 P.M. with a moment of silence to commemorate the victims of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. Board members Dan Bavirsha and Rich Crowley were absent.

Officers' Reports

Recording Secretary: Emily Forcade distributed and read the minutes of the August board meeting. Corrections were made and the minutes were accepted. From now on minutes will be sent to all board members for review prior to publication in the *Bulletin*. The secretary will incorporate corrections/comments as needed. The published minutes will continue to be unofficial until accepted by the board at the next board meeting.

Treasurer: Greg Brim distributed the treasurer's report. All financial matters relating to the symposium will be dealt with separately. Payment for CHS logo shirts should go to Greg.

Membership Secretary: Membership stands at 802. Starting this month the *Bulletin* mailing is being done differently. This is not expected to delay the mailing, but the report detailing the September mailing was not yet available.

Vice-president: Lori told the board that Andy Snider, Curator of Herpetology at the Detroit Zoo, would speak at the September general meeting about their new facility, The National Amphibian Conservation Center. Lori also said that several *Ctenosaura bakeri* babies, captive-bred and hatched at the Frankfort, Germany, zoo will be coming to the United States as permanent residents.

Corresponding Secretary: Steve Spitzer reported to the board that the CHS occasionally receives requests from individuals who want to know where to collect certain animals. Such individuals will be directed to attend the CHS meetings for useful information on a variety of herp-related topics.

Publications Secretary: Mike Dloogatch, Greg Brim, Jim Hoffman and Mike Redmer reviewed the website together. Suggestions were sent to Chris Lechowicz.

Standing Committees

ReptileFest: The dates of the 2002 'Fest haven't been finalized yet. The weekend of April 6–7 is possible.

Grants: The guidelines for grant proposals have been updated. They will be published in the September *Bulletin* and on the CHS website.

Shows: Jenny Vollman said that we have been asked to participate in the Nature Walk at Navy Pier on September 22–23, and September 29–30. She needs members to help on the first weekend. Parking passes will be available. She will exhibit on October 27 for Family Day at the Cultural Center. She asked for members to help exhibit at the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum on October 27. The hours will probably be from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Project Exploration would like us to exhibit at the "Dino Dinner" fundraiser to be held at the Aragon Ballroom on November 13. On December 1, Ron Humbert will coordinate our participation in the Film Festival at the Cultural Center, since Jenny will be out of town.

Chicago Wilderness: Jack Schoenfelder said that he received information regarding a grant proposal the CHS could be eligible for. It deals with promoting biodiversity. Corresponding Secretary Steve Spitzer offered to write this up.

Ad Hoc Committees

Symposium 2001: Char Haguewood reported that registrations continue to arrive, but we still have plenty of room for more. If anyone knows someone who might be interested in attending, registration forms are available.

Facility: Jack is discussing our relationship with the CAS with Doug Widener, the Director of Education at the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum. Doug is interested, as are we, in a strong and growing relationship between the CAS and the CHS. A number of items will be under discussion, including meeting space, storage, room fees, exhibitions, library space and speakers. Mike Redmer raised the idea of the CHS forming a speakers' bureau, which would consist of a number of CHS members who are capable of discussing their specialties.

Nominating Committee: The slate of candidates for the board for 2002 will be announced at the next general meeting and an absentee ballet will go out with the October *Bulletin*. Ron opined that he hoped the nominees show up at board meetings.

Salamander Safari: Ron Humbert reported that Lake County and Will County are both receptive to hosting this event.

Public Relations: Jack said that if anyone has content for PR, such as pictures, brochures, etc., let him know. He has an ongoing project related to this.

Old Business

Animal of the Month: We need a few more meetings to see if this idea will flourish at the general meetings. Perhaps the winners' photographs could be published in the *Bulletin* and on the website.

CHS Logo Shirts: Shirts are available for sale. We have 30 on hand. Char made a motion that we pay the company for the shirts and sell them pretty much at cost. Linda Malawy seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

Bulletin Boxes: Jack has found boxes which may be workable. A catalogue was available for he board to review them.

Display of Venomous Animals: Lori said that Rob Carmichael wanted to attend today's meeting to discuss his memo on this topic but he was unable to do so. Jack said that our insurer has told us that our policy does not permit the display of venomous animals at any of our sponsored shows, even if the exhibitor has his own insurance to cover this.

New Business

Steve Spitzer discussed some of his ideas about the Chicago Wilderness grant proposal.

The meeting adjourned at 9:26 P.M.

Respectfully submitted by Recording Secretary Emily Forcade

Advertisements

For sale: rats and mice—pinkies, fuzzies and adults. Quantity discounts. Please send a SASE for pricelist or call Bill Brant, *THE GOURMET RODENT*, 6115 SW 137th Avenue, Archer FL 32618, (352) 495-9024, E-mail: GrmtRodent@aol.com.

For sale: murine-pathogen-free rats and mice available in all sizes, live or frozen: pinkies, fuzzies, crawlers, small, medium and large. Frozen crawler mice in lots of 2000, $.17 each. Also available, full grown hairless mice. FOB shipping point. Master Card accepted. Call (518) 537-2000 between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. or write SAS Corporation, 273 Hover Avenue, Germantown NY 12526 for prices and additional information.

For sale: from **The Mouse Factory**, producing superior quality, frozen feeder mice and rats. We feed our colony a nutrtionally balanced diet of rodent chow, formulated especially for us, and four types of natural whole grains and seeds. Mice starting from: pinks, $.17 each; fuzzies, $.24 each; hoppers, $.30 each; weanling, $.42; adult, $.48. Rats: starting with pinks at $.45 each, to XL at $1.80 each. Discount prices available. We accept Visa, MC, Discover or money orders. P.O. Box 85, Alpine TX 79831. Call us **toll-free** at (800) 720-0076 or visit our website: http://www.themousefactory.com.

For sale: from Bayou Rodents, excellent quality feeder mice and rats. Every size available. Pinks starting at $20/100. Orders are shipped by overnight service Monday thru Thursday. We accept Visa, MasterCard and Discover. For more info, contact Rhonda or Peggy, (800) 722-6102.

For sale: **high quality frozen feeders**. Over a decade of production and supply. Seven sizes of mice availabe: small newborn pinks up to jumbo adults. Prices start at $25 per 100. Feeders are separate in the resealable bag, not frozen together. Low shipping rates. Free price list. Kelly Haller, 4236 SE 25th Street, Topeka KS 66605, (913) 234-3358 evenings and weekends.

For sale: herp books. *The Reptiles of the Kruger National Park* by U. De V. Pienaar, 1966, 223 pp., 100 b & w plates, range maps, softbound, some writing in ink on cover and spine, $50; *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Botswana* by R. D. Auerbach, 1987, 295 8½ × 12″ pp., 19 plates of composite color photos, range maps, extensive bibliography, comprehensive account, softbound, spine torn at top and slightly scuffed, $92; *A Check-List of West Indian Reptiles and Amphibians* by Albert Schwartz and Richard Thomas, 1975, 216 pp. softbound, $25; *Encyclopedia of Australian Animals—Reptiles* by Harald Ehmann, 1992, 495 pp., many color photos from the National Photographic Index of Australian Wildlife of the Australian Museum, DJ slightly worn, excellent reference, $120, *Turtles of South America* by Marcos Freiberg, 1981, 125 pp., 60 color and 40 b & w photos, plastic covers, inscribed by author, $42. Prices postpaid. William R. Turner, 6838 S. Ivy St., Apt. 302, Englewood, CO 80112, (720) 493-9378. E-mail: turnerbmrk@prodigy.net.

For sale: Neodesha cages, three 24″ cages with rack, side vents and litter dam on all three, excellent condition, $200. Also, Irian Jaya carpet pythons, unproven pair, adult male and subadult female, nice colors, great temperaments, great feeders, moderate size, $150 each. Carl Koch, (414) 328-1057, E-mail: carlkoch@execpc.com.

For sale: Snakes—proven breeders! Radiated ratsnakes, black pine snakes, northern pine snakes, tangerine Honduran milks, Sinaloan milks. Un-bred pairs—Pueblan milks, California kingsnakes (desert phase). Individual snakes—Everglades ratsnake, rosy ratsnake, and some hatchlings from the pairs above. Keith, (847) 872-0421.

For sale: Hondurans. Various types '01 hatchlings available from Ghost, Snow and Hybino projects, but some types are sold out and I am already getting orders for 2002. I'll be breeding from snow × double hets, ghost × ghost and ghost × double het, double-het for hybino × double het and possibly × hybino. Also: TRIPLE hets, a few babies not yet spoken for from late '01 clutch, and more next year. You can get ALL the hondo color morphs including amelanistic, hypomelanistic, anerythristic, snow, ghost and hybino, from a single pair! Terry Dunham, Albino Tricolors, (727) 824-0705, 9 A.M. – 9 P.M. EST or rtdunham@albinotricolors.com.

For sale: Yellow-head reticulated pythons, hatched 5/21/01, feeding on rat hoppers/lg mice, yellow/gold heads and patterns, chins and throats have started to yellow, parents have yellow (F) and gold (M) bellies exceeding 50% of body length. Female's head lemon yellow, male's gold. Good temperaments on parents and offspring. Asking $150ea/$275pr. Shipping available. Pictures of offspring and parents available. For comments or questions call (614) 262-0970 (ask for Notah) or send inquiries to jbrown4403@aol.com.

For sale: captive born reptiles. Ten male and 15 female orange-phase green anacondas, 3–4′, tame, $200 each; six male and six female yellow-headed reticulated pythons, bright lemon yellow heads, tame, $175 each; four male and four female Dumeril's ground boas, lots of pink, $175 each; 5′ female African rock python, tame, $200; one male and one female Peruvian rainbow boas, *Epicrates cenchria gaigei*, 3′, $500 each; one male and one female jungle carpet pythons, lemon yellow and black, 5′, tame, $200 each; three male and three female Cuban boas, *Epicrates angulifer*, 30″, $150 each; two female "true" Gulf Coast box turtles, Chipola River region, 2″, $100 each; two male Texas map turtles, 3″, $90 each; four wood turtles, *Clemmys insculpta*, $100 each. Also, two male and two female Guyana red-tailed boas, Barama locality, 30″, gorgeous, $250 each; two male and two female emerald tree boas, 30″, $300 each. Over 500 captive born animals available. Terry Wilkins, (614) 337-8071. [OH]

For sale: Garter snakes: **Snow Plains**—Limited numbers available, 2.1 $750, 1.0 $250, also 1.2, The male is a c.b. 2001 snow, both females are '98 proven adult double het snow plains, flawless and eat frozen thawed. Statistically these should produce 50% snows and 50% hets, $525/trio includes shipping to your door. **Albino Plains**—White with lavender intermixed, $125 each/$225 a pair (limited numbers available). **Anerythristic Plains**—A must ingredient to create snows. Dark morph with grayish dorsal stripes and bluish ventrals and dark eyes. Males, $35, Females, $90 **Buy 4.1 for $175, includes shipping (some of these are large enough to feed upon runt pinks). **Erythristic × melanistic**—These are out-crosses from breeding high red Easterns to melanistics-very sharp! $175/pair. **Blais red flame (high end) × melanistic (double het)**—As babies mature they MAY turn peach in color, $30 each, $50 per pair. **Melanistic**—Reverse trios (2.1) only available, $80/reverse trio. **Eastern garters**—$25 each/2 for $40. **Possible het anerythristic red-sided**—These are 66% chance for being het for anerythristic. These look identical to normal red sideds, 2.1 $60, (includes shipping to your door). Buy four males and one female for $90 (includes shipping to your door)** **ADULTS**—four proven double het snow Plains—These have produced snows, albinos, anerythristics, hets and normals, $175 each, all 4 for $500. Buy all 4 and I'll include one c.b. 2001 anerythristic male (66% albino) **AND** one c.b. 2001 albino male (66% anerythristic) @ no charge. Shipping charges are extra unless noted. Pictures of most can be seen at our website: http://www.thamnophis.com/features/ScottFelzer. Scott, (919) 934-0110. (North Carolina). Email: Sirtaliso1@aol.com.

For sale: hi-orange western phase womas, c.b. 4/15/01 and 4/30/01, $2000 per pair or lone males for $850; nice pink and grey Argentine boas, c.b. 6/10, $90 each; yellow anacondas, jet black spots on canary yellow bodies, c.b. 6/01, only $75 each; Amazon tree boas, c.b. beauties, born right here 6/23/01, different colors, $50-200 depending on color; red blood pythons, fat and hardy little monsters, c.b. 5/01, $125 each or $200/pair. Coming soon: red and orange phase Brazilian rainbows and Dumeril's boas both due in August. All babies will be healthy, feeding and captive born. Mark Petros, Strictly Serpents, (847) 836-9426, E-mail: MLPserpent@hotmail.com.

For sale: Send SASE to CRC, P.O. Box 0731, Las Vegas NV 89125-0731 for brochures and list of species available. Limited bookings available for guided tours of herpetological collection sites in Nevada. Call/fax (702) 450-0065. URL http://www.herp.com/crc/ E-mail: crcsafetie@aol.com.

Herp tours: Adventure trips to **Madagascar**! Journey somewhere truly unique to seek and photograph nature on the world's least-studied mini-continent. For maximum herp fun and discovery, join Bill Love as we go where few people will ever venture in their lives. Let his experience assure a comfortable tour finding the most colorful and bizarre species on the planet! Get all the details at Blue Chameleon Ventures' comprehensive new website: <http://www.bluechameleon.org>, E-mail: bill@bluechameleon.org, or call (941) 728-2390.

Advertisements (cont'd)

Herp tours: Experience the Amazon! Road-ride in Costa Rica! See and photograph herps where they live, have fun doing it, make good friends and contacts, and best of all . . . **relax!** From wildlife tours to adventure travel, **GreenTracks, Inc.** offers the best trips led by internationally acclaimed herpers and naturalists. See our website <http://www.greentracks.com> or call (800) 9-MONKEY. E-mail: greentracks@frontier.net.

Wanted: Aberrant/unusual garter snakes. Scott, (919) 934-0110 (Eastern Time).

Wanted: west Florida reptile collector would like to hear from other reptile collectors from all parts of the U.S. to trade, buy, sell reptiles of all types. Tony Picheo, 11080 lillian Hiway, Pensacola FL 32506, (850) 453-8133.

Wanted: big-headed turtles; mata mata turtles; Mexican giant mud turtles (*Staurotypus triporcatus*); exceptionally large common snappers (45 lbs. & up); large alligator snappers (over 90 lbs.); spectacled caiman from Trinidad, Tobago and Surinam; dwarf caiman; smooth-fronted caiman; albino turtles (except red-eared sliders). Walt Loose, (610) 926-6028, 9:00 A.M. – 1:00 P.M. or after 11:30 P.M. Eastern Time.

Line ads in this publication are run free for CHS members — $2 per line for nonmembers. Any ad may be refused at the discretion of the Editor. Submit ads to: Michael Dloogatch, 6048 N. Lawndale Avenue, Chicago IL 60659, (773) 588-0728 evening telephone, (312) 782-2868 fax, E-mail: <MADadder0@aol.com>.

Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation

1. Publication Title Bulletin of the Chicago Herpetological Society	2. Publication Number 019786	3. Filing Date October 1, 2001
4. Issue Frequency Monthly	5. Number of Issues Published Annually 12	6. Annual Subscription Price $22.00
7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication Chicago Herpetological Society, 2060 N. Clark Street, Chicago IL 60614-4713		Contact Person: Michael Dloogatch (312) 782-2026

8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher
Chicago Herpetological Society, 2060 N. Clark Street, Chicago IL 60614-4713

9. Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor and Managing Editor

Publisher: Chicago Herpetological Society, 2060 N. Clark Street, Chicago IL 60614-4713

Editor: Michael Dloogatch, c/o Schiller Consulting, 11 S. LaSalle Street, #2703, Chicago IL 60603-1304

Managing Editor: N/A

10. Owner
Chicago Herpetological Society, 2060 N. Clark Street, Chicago IL 60614-4713

11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages or Other Securities
None

12. Tax Status
Has Not Changed during Preceding 12 Months

13. Publication Title Bulletin of the Chicago Herpetological Society			14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below September 2001	
15.		**Extent and Nature of Circulation**	**Average No. Copies Each Issue during Preceding 12 Months**	**No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date**
a. Total Number of Copies (*Net press run*)			1000	1000
b. Paid and/or Requested Circulation	(1)	Paid/Requested Outside-County Mail Subscriptions Stated on Form 3541		513
	(2)	Paid In-County Subscriptions Stated on Form 3541		216
	(3)	Sales through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales and Other Non-USPS Paid Distribution		
	(4)	Other Classes Mailed through the USPS	795	
c. Total Paid and/or Requested Circulation [*Sum of 15b. (1), (2), (3) and (4)*]			795	729
d. Free Distributiuon by Mail	(1)	Outside-County as Stated on Form 3541		71
	(2)	In-County as Stated on Form 3541		
	(3)	Other Classes Mailed through the USPS	14	
e. Free Distribution outside the Mail				
f. Total Free Distribution (*Sum of 15d. and 15e.*)			14	71
g. Total Distribution (*Sum of 15c. and 15f.*)			809	800
h. Copies Not Distributed			191	200
i. Total (*Sum of 15g. and 15h.*)			1000	1000
j. Percent Paid and/or Requested Circulation (*15c. divided by 15g. times 100*)			98%	91%

16. Publication of Statement of Ownership
Required. Will appear in the October 2001 issue of this publication.

17. Signature of Editor Michael Dloogatch

HERP OF THE MONTH

To promote attendance at the CHS monthly meetings, the Board of Directors has agreed, on a trial basis, to offer a new monthly feature known as "Herp of the Month." Each monthly meeting will showcase a different herp and CHS members can bring one specimen of the "Herp of the Month" to be judged against other entries from other CHS members. Ribbons and/or trophies will be awarded to the top three winners.

The "Herp of the Month" for the October 31 meeting will be the green iguana, *Iguana iguana*.

2002 CHS HERPETOLOGICAL GRANTS PROGRAM

The Chicago Herpetological Society announces the 2002 CHS Herpetological Grants Program to award financial support for herpetological research, education and conservation. Several awards of up to $500 each will be available. Interested parties may apply for a grant in any one of the following categories:

1. Illinois Herpetology
2. Graduate Student Research in Herpetology
3. Undergraduate Research in Herpetology
4. Conservation
5. Captive Management, Husbandry, and Propagation

An attempt will be made to award grants in each category, but depending on the applications received, not all categories may receive awards. Some categories may receive more than one award. The Grants Committee reserves the right to reassign the category under which a given proposal is submitted.

Applicants must be members of the Chicago Herpetological Society as of December 31, 2001. In accepting a grant, the recipient agrees to abide by all state and federal laws, and to acknowledge the Chicago Herpetological Society in any publications that result from the subsidized research. Recipients are encouraged to submit their work as an article for the CHS *Bulletin*, or to present a program at a CHS general meeting.

Applications should include the following:

1. Statement of the objectives of the proposal, and a statement of under which of the above categories the proposal is being submitted.
2. Description of materials and methods.
3. Complete budget, not to exceed $500.
4. Brief resumé of the applicant, if an individual. If the applicant is an organization, background information on that organization should be included.
5. Letters of support from collaborating partners or institutions are encouraged; student applicants must include a letter of support from a faculty adviser.
6. Anticipated completion date for the project.

Applications may be either mailed to the CHS at the address below or submitted by E-mail (letters of support, however, should be sent by mail). Mailed applications must be typed, double spaced, and submitted in duplicate. Applications (aside from supporting materials) should be brief and simple; proposals longer than three to five pages are discouraged. Applications must be received by 31 December 2001, and awards will be announced by 15 February 2002.

Submit typed applications to: Chicago Herpetological Society, Grants Program, 2060 N. Clark Street, Chicago IL 60614. Submit E-mailed applications to CHSGrant@aol.com.

Questions may be directed to Michael Dloogatch, (773) 588-0728, or to Michael Redmer, CHSGrant@aol.com.

UPSTATE HERPETOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 2002 GRANT

The Upstate [NY] Herpetological Association is now accepting applications for a grant in the amount of $1,000. This grant is intended to support herpetological conservation, education or research. All proposals must be received on or before March 1, 2002. The successful applicant will be notified on or about April 15, 2002. Applicants need not be a member of UHA nor a professional herpetologist but should be able to demonstrate a sincere interest in herpetology and the ability to complete the endeavors for which the grant is awarded. For details contact Upstate Herpetological Association, c/o Robert C. Cunningham, 409 Waldorf Parkway, Syracuse NY 13224-2241, (315) 446-9292. E-mail: rcunnin1@twcny.rr.com.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next meeting of the Chicago Herpetological Society will be held at 7:30 P.M., Wednesday, October 31, at the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, Cannon Drive and Fullerton Parkway, in Chicago. John Tashjian, of San Marcos, California, will speak to us on "The Vipers — An Overview of the Family Viperidae." Mr. Tashjian is a Field Associate in the Department of Herpetology at the California Academy of Sciences. He is widely known for his spectacular photographs of reptiles and amphibians. His credits can be found with great regularity in herp-oriented books which feature top-notch color photographs.

The November 28 meeting will include the annual election of officers and members-at-large of the CHS Board of Directors. After the voting, members' slides will be shown.

The regular monthly meetings of the Chicago Herpetological Society now take place at Chicago's newest museum — the **Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum**. This beautiful new building is at Fullerton Parkway and Cannon Drive, directly across Fullerton from the Lincoln Park Zoo. Meetings are held the last Wednesday of each month, from 7:30 P.M. through 9:30 P.M. Parking is free on Cannon Drive. A plethora of CTA buses stop nearby.

Board of Directors Meeting

Are you interested in how the decisions are made that determine how the Chicago Herpetological Society runs? And would you like to have input into those decisions? If so, mark your calendar for the November 16 board meeting, to be held at the North Park Village Administration Building, 5801 North Pulaski Road, Chicago. To get there take the Edens Expressway, I-94, and exit at Peterson eastbound. Go a mile east to Pulaski, turn right and go south to the first traffic light. Turn left at the light into the North Park Village complex. At the entrance is a stop sign and a guardhouse. When you come to a second stop sign, the administration building is the large building ahead and to your left. There is a free parking lot behind the building.

The Chicago Turtle Club

The next meeting of the Chicago Turtle Club will be on Sunday, October 28, 1:00 – 3:30 P.M., at the North Park Village Nature Center, 5801 N. Pulaski, in Chicago. The program will deal with raising hatchling turtles. Meetings are informal; questions, children and animals are welcome. Parking is free. For more info call Lisa Koester, (773) 508-0034, or visit the CTC website: http://www.geocities.com/~chicagoturtle.

DONATIONS TO THE AUGUST 29 RAFFLE

The following is a listing of those businesses and individuals who generously donated items for our monthly raffle at the August 29 meeting. The donated items are shown in parentheses.

Super Pet (Floating Island / Rock Pool Cover / Island Sanctuary / Hanging Gardens cage decor; ceramic dish); **Midwest Zoological Research** (NutriBACdf supplement); **Lixit** (watering station); **Hagen** (OrnamentAlls cage decor / Repti-por deodorizer spray); **ZooMed** (iguana food); **Timberline** (mealworm bedding); **Fran Kostka–KFK Jewelry** (turtle necklace); **Dr. Steve Barten–Vernon Hills Animal Hospital** (Dino-Rama poster); **Mike Dloogatch** (Fauna magazine); **Lori King** (chamaeleon wall decoration / herp votive candle holders / artist signed sea eagle print); **Jack Schoenfelder–Reptiques** (aquarium); **Gary Fogel** (lizard squeaky toy); **Sally Hajek** (herp color prints); **Charlotte Henkle** (aquarium / screen top / light and fixture); **Dr. Cheryl Roge–Best Friends Animal Hospital** (ceramic heat element); **Ilene Sievert** (exotic plants); **CHS** (T-shirts).

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